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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN

Dillon Summary

Montana



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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PREFACE

The Bureau of Land Management's Montana organization manages resources on almost 8.4 million acres of surface land and 55 million acres of subsurface minerals in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The Butte District Office is responsible for more than 1.4 million surface and 2.5 million subsurface acres. These public lands are used by the public for a variety of activities. It is BLM's responsibility to develop coordinated land use allocations specifying the guidelines, constraints, and criteria for the utilization or protection of the public's resources.

This publication is a summary of the land use decisions which will guide future management actions for public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the Dillon Resource Area. The Dillon Resource Area Management Framework Plan encompasses approximately one million federally owned surface acres and 300,000 private surface/federal subsurface acres in Beaverhead, Madison, Silver Bow, and Deer Lodge Counties in southwestern Montana. Land management plans for the Dillon Resource Area were last completed in the early and mid-1970s. It became necessary to revise planning documents and provide new management direction in order to complete a court-ordered range environmental impact statement due by October 1980 (Mountain Foothills Grazing Environmental Statement).

Decisions presented in this brochure are the culmination of three years of intensive resource inventory and evaluation. Initial inventories and studies began in 1976. Resource information was utilized from several sources, including contract inventories, inhouse inventories, and inhouse allotment evaluations. Other resource management agencies contributing information include the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks; Soil Conservation Service; Forest Service; Bureau of Mines; and U.S. Geological Survey. Information was also obtained from various professional resource publications. From 1976 to 1979, soil and vegetative inventories were conducted on all public lands administered

by BLM in the Dillon Resource Area. Water quality and quantity studies were completed on 30 key perennial streams in the area. Several years of wildlife census data gathered by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks and BLM wildlife biologists are incorporated in the decisions. From this data base, resource specialists in the resource area generated 484 "tunnel vision" recommendations. Two 4-man interdisciplinary teams were formed to evaluate the recommendations and arrive at multiple use recommendations. These recommendations were either accepted, modified, or rejected by management.

A continuing dialogue was maintained throughout the entire planning revision. Communication with ranchers, public land user groups, conservation organizations, private citizens, special interest groups, services organizations, and conservation districts began in 1976. Planning efforts were closely coordinated with other land or resource management agencies or individuals, including the Forest Service; Soil Conservation Service; Montana Department of State Lands; Montana Department of Natural Resources; Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks; Federal Research/Science and Education Administration; county planning boards; and private landowners.

During the period of May 16-24, 1978, five open house workshops were held in Butte, Dillon, Sheridan, Ennis, and Lima. Prior to the workshops, approximately 900 brochures were mailed to a wide cross section of the public outlining current resource issues. An additional 200 brochures were distributed to the public upon request and during the workshops. The location, date, and time of the workshops were announced in the mailed brochure, local newspapers, area television, and local radio. The open house workshops were attended by 93 persons. A minimum of four BLM managers and specialists plus a receptionist conducted the workshops.

The Bureau received 122 written comments from the public. These comments were objectively categorized by resource issue (see Appendix). Management personnel subjectively

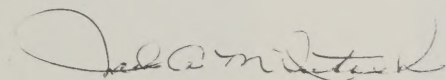
evaluated the comments and carefully weighed human desires and resource needs in arriving at final decisions.

In reviewing these decisions, the reader must keep in mind the following points:

1. The decisions apply only to public lands.
 2. These decisions are subject to the outcome of wilderness inventory studies. Management actions are limited in Instant Study Areas and wilderness study areas to the extent allowed in a Bureau document entitled "Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Wilderness Study Areas."
 3. Resource decisions in this document are summarized; the complete planning document is available at the Dillon Resource Area Office.
- To keep pace with demanding and changing conditions, update and revision of these decisions may become necessary. Future major changes will be subject to public review and comment.

In the interest of clarity and brevity, this brochure is a summary document of the total planning process. Detailed background information including maps, physical resource data, and socio-economic information is available for public review during regular business hours at BLM offices in Butte and Dillon. If you wish to review these documents, please make an appointment so that we can have someone available to discuss them with you.

My staff and I thank everyone who assisted in this effort, especially those who attended our public meetings or contributed to the final product. We look forward to working with you again in formulating similar plans or updating older plans as the need arises.





Centennial Mountain Range

INTRODUCTION

BLM Planning System*

Under the Bureau's planning system, detailed information is gathered and management decisions are developed in eight resource categories. These categories are lands and realty, minerals, timber, range, watershed, wildlife habitat, recreation, and cultural resources. In order to meet the needs of its diverse public land users, BLM must effectively balance the management of these resources. Under the concept of multiple use management, all potential uses of the public's resources are evaluated before a final management plan is developed and implemented.

The Bureau of Land Management has developed its land use planning system with three major components:

Program Direction
Resource Information
Management Decisions

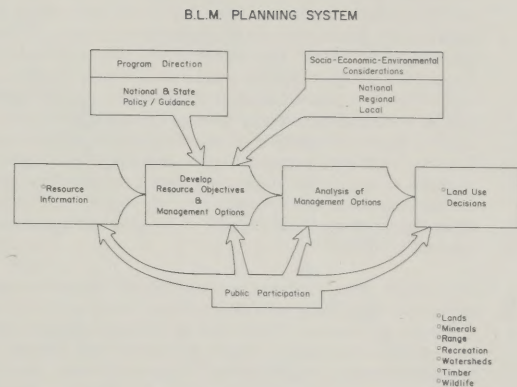
1. *Program Direction.* General program direction, policies, goals, and priorities are set by the President, Congress, and the Secretary of the Interior. These directions are expressed in executive orders, laws, regulations, and other documents.

2. *Resource Information.* In initiating this phase of the planning system, BLM specialists gather all of the available land and resource information relative to the region under study. Each resource specialist—the forester, range conservationist, minerals specialist, watershed specialist, etc.—studies the planning area to determine current condition, use, trends, and problems concerning his resource responsibility. This analysis is then further developed to identify maximum potential for the resource use without consideration of competing or conflicting uses. The importance of this step is that each potential

is considered individually. In addition, socio-economic data is gathered and analyzed to facilitate the evaluation of land use alternatives generated by the planning system. In compiling the above information, the Bureau contacts all known interests to be certain that all available data has been obtained.

3. *Management Decisions.* The next phase of the planning system is designed to resolve resource use conflicts and to provide basic guidelines for the use and management of the public lands under study. This is the heart of the planning system. At this stage, each resource specialist prepares objectives and outlines specific proposals for the optimum use of his resource based on current technology, Bureau guidelines, and the socio-economic needs of the region. Each individual resource proposal is then fully documented and individually presented utilizing a map and overlay system. At this point, conflicts between various resource proposals and possible multiple use solutions are identified through careful analysis and utilization of narratives, maps, and overlays. Based on comments and information received through public participation, BLM managers are often able to develop modified as well as additional land use alternatives and multiple use solutions. The impacts of each of these alternatives are identified and analyzed to facilitate the selection of the best mix of uses. A comprehensive land use plan is then developed and adopted. Coordinated land use allocations, guidelines, constraints, and criteria for utilization are intrinsic to this plan.

*Currently utilized; new planning process will be developed in 1980.



From a recreational and cultural perspective, the planning area contains "instant" wilderness study areas that will be reported on by 1980 and 1981 for possible inclusion into the National Wilderness System. These areas are the Humbug Spires, Bear Trap Canyon, and Centennial Mountains.

The area was utilized for hunting by several Northern Plains Indian tribes including the Flathead, Nez Perce, Shoshone, Lemhi, Bannock, and Blackfeet. Historically, Montana's first two major gold discoveries are located in the area. In 1862, gold was found on Grasshopper Creek and the town of Bannack (which was to become the first territorial capitol of Montana) was established. Concurrently gold was found on Alder Gulch, and Virginia City (the second territorial capitol) was built. These two townsites are still popular tourist attractions and lie immediately adjacent to large tracts of public land. Several major trail systems of historic importance include the Corinne Trail (which was a freight and stage route between Corinne, Utah, and Bannack), the Lewis and Clark Trail along the headwaters of the Missouri, and the Nez Perce Trail (the route followed by Chief Joseph in his attempted escape to Canada in 1877).

The Dillon area supports several natural resource-based endeavors. Ranching and agricultural production are very important to the area. The Mountain Foothills Grazing Management Environmental Impact Statement will include the proposed impacts of developing 138 new allotment management plans (AMPs), revising 21 AMPs, and sustaining 28 existing AMPs. Public lands are also included in 330 non-AMP allotments. Overall, the Dillon Resource Area Office handles grazing privileges on public lands for 330 range operators.

Public lands presently provide an annual harvest of one million board feet from an estimated 132,000 acres of commercial forest lands. The sustained yield potential for these lands is 4.35 million board feet (updated resource area planning estimates).

Major mining and mineral operations, besides the Anaconda Copper facilities in Butte and Anaconda, include two talc operations (the Pfizer and Cyprus Mines) and an active gold mill at Virginia City (Scheitlen Mill). The area is also thought to contain commercial deposits of iron and phosphate. Oil and gas leasing has accelerated within the area because of potential deposits in the Overthrust Belt. This potential has already affected the Bureau's oil and gas program with over one million mineral acres (out of 1.5 million mineral acres) already under lease. One-half million acres of public mineral estate lie under private surface. Exploration activity is low, but is expected to increase in the next five years.

Revenue derived from recreation is significant to the local economy, particularly from big game hunting and fishing.

PLANNING AREA DESCRIPTION

The Dillon MFP Summary involves the Bureau of Land Management's Dillon Resource Area, encompassing the four southwestern counties of Montana: Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Madison, and Silver Bow. Approximately one million acres of public land are involved.

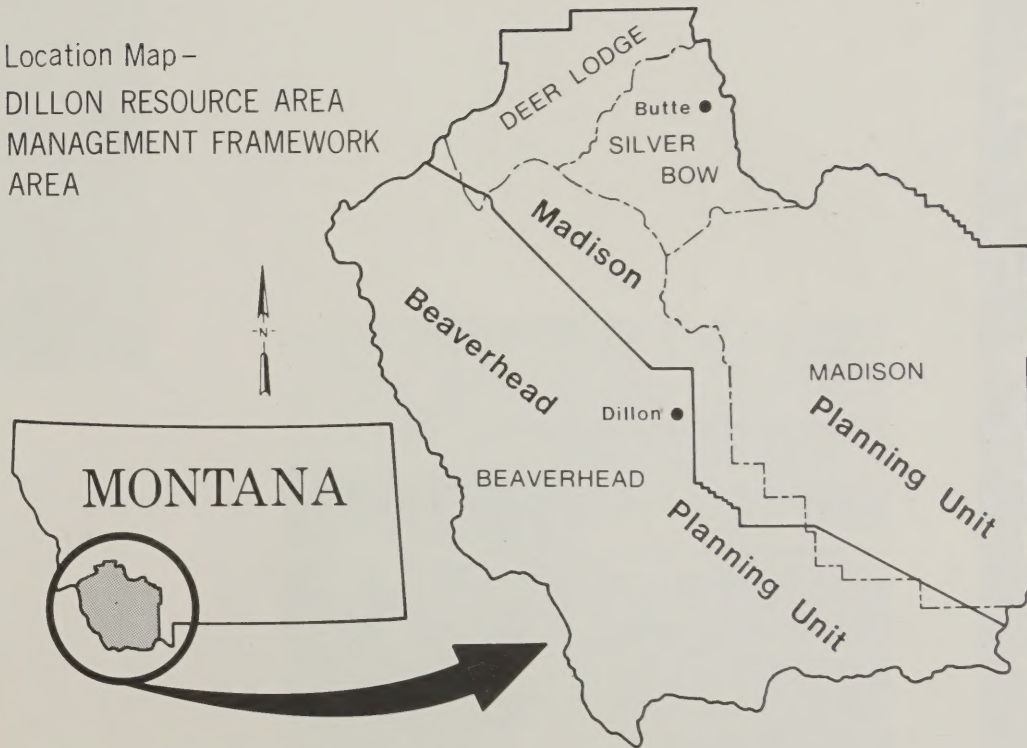
To facilitate mapping and documentation of resource data, eight former planning units of the Dillon Resource Area have been consolidated into two planning units: the Beaverhead and Madison. The Beaverhead Planning Unit now consists of the Bighole, Dillon West, Tendoy, Centennial, and Blacktail Planning Units; the Madison Planning Unit consists of the Madison River, Rochester, and Ruby River Planning Units. The following map shows the resource area and planning unit boundaries. Public lands are for the most part consolidated with some areas of scattered public land.

The planning area is spanned by seven major mountain ranges: the Gravellys, Blacktails, Centennials, Pioneers, Tobacco Roots, Rubys, and Highlands. These mountains provide the many diverse landforms and vegetative types that provide excellent habitat for large numbers of elk and mule deer. The area also provides potentially valuable habitat for the threatened and endangered species (grizzly bear, Rocky Mountain wolf, and peregrine falcon).

Within the planning area, there are an estimated 450 miles of perennial streams (150 miles of trout fisheries) on the public lands. Important fishery areas include the upper Red Rock drainage (Centennial Valley) which supports the last "self-sustaining" grayling fisheries in Montana. This drainage is also thought to support native cutthroat trout of an undetermined subspecies. Nationally known fisheries include the Madison, Bighole, and Beaverhead Rivers.

Location Map -

DILLON RESOURCE AREA MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AREA





Unauthorized dumping.

Land subdivision and development on the Upper Madison River area creates the need for possible land tenure adjustments.



SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ISSUES, PROBLEMS, AND DECISIONS

Key areas relating to the decisions are depicted on maps at the end of the discussion on each resource category.

LANDS AND REALTY

Program Description

The Lands and Realty program is varied and complex. It supports other BLM resource management programs as well as those of local, state, and other federal agencies. Public lands with unusual values can be designated for specific purposes. Examples would be withdrawal for recreation development, cultural, or historic values.

Some intensive land uses that must be considered include: sale of lands, issuance of leases, permits and rights-of-way, and land exchange with private owners. BLM can provide lands for community expansion and other public purposes such as sanitary landfills and recreation sites.

Program activities include such actions as planning, classification, appraisal, exchanges, sales, record maintenance, administration of leases, rights-of-way, and land use permits.

Resource Description

The planning area contains 6,700,000 acres in the four counties: Beaverhead, Madison, Deer Lodge, and Silver Bow. Approximately 1 million acres (14%) of the surface is under BLM jurisdiction. BLM administered surface is concentrated in Beaverhead, Madison, and southern Silver Bow Counties, with a small amount situated in Deer Lodge County.

LAND OWNERSHIP* IN DILLON RESOURCE AREA

County	BLM	USFS	State	Private	Total
Beaverhead	668,056	1,372,114	332,640	2,316,689	4,689,499
Madison	259,058	791,301	24,887	1,050,302	2,125,548
Deer Lodge	6,018	151,870	7,656	165,372	330,916
Silver Bow	45,489	44,051	13,264	250,045	352,849
Total	978,621	2,359,336	378,447	3,782,408	7,498,812

*Surface

There are demands for disposal of public lands. Several areas have been identified as having potential for private development, public purposes, and recreation sites.

LANDS AND REALTY (A Partial Listing of Decisions)

Intensive Use Area Growth: The Bureau intends to provide land suitable for residential, commercial, and industrial development and protect those containing important resource values or determined unsuitable for intensive use.

1. BLM will make available for private acquisition via sale or exchange two tracts in Bear Gulch and Alder Gulch. Settlement of occupancy trespass on these tracts must be made prior to disposal.

There is no loss of public values involved in the disposal of public lands in Bear Gulch and Alder Gulch.

Recreation and Public Purpose: It is the policy of the Bureau to provide lands valuable for recreation and public needs when such use is the highest and best use.

1. Coordinate with state and local governments to identify acceptable sanitary landfill sites for towns of Ennis, Dillon, and Sheridan in compliance with state and federal laws.

It is estimated in the next five years Dillon will need a new landfill site. Madison County is currently studying potential sites including public lands.

Agricultural Leasing: Consideration will be given to leasing suitable lands for agricultural purposes providing such use does not conflict with multiple use objectives and is cost effective.

1. Initiate a program to lease suitable lands for sprinkler irrigated pasture and hay production where suitable.

Agricultural leasing will provide the public a far greater return per acre than livestock grazing. Properly managed irrigated pasture, with its high vegetative density, can reduce and prevent soil erosion. Hay production is more desirable than pasture on soils subject to compaction. The question of reservation of water rights will be settled on a case-by-case basis. Generally, when water used for irrigation originates on BLM (well or stream), BLM will secure the water right. If the water is from off BLM, the right would be held by the holder of the agricultural lease.

Right-of-Way

1. The location of all future right-of-way applications should be limited (if possible) into existing right-of-way corridors. Where feasible, distribution lines within designated scenic corridors will be buried to protect visual integrity and scenic quality of the corridor.

Under certain circumstances, and when conditions warrant, utility corridors will be considered if the cumulation of facilities within the corridor do not unduly distract from

the visual aspect of the public traveling these routes. When an accumulation of facilities within these corridors drastically affects the scenic quality (or any facility is not compatible within the corridor), they will be placed at another location outside the utility corridor where impacts can be mitigated. The act of consolidating rights-of-way into corridors positively benefits the visual aesthetics because intrusions, such as power lines, will be confined to as small an area as possible.

Withdrawal Review: Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires that the Bureau conduct a review of withdrawn public lands and determine if such withdrawals should be revoked, modified, or continued. Approximately 320,000 acres of public land are withdrawn for various purposes in the resource area.

1. Conduct a case-by-case review of all stock driveways within the resource area. This includes 51,314 acres. Withdrawal review for the Sheep Experiment Station in the Centennial Mountains (under administration of the SEA) will receive highest priority.

FLPMA requires BLM review of withdrawals to determine if they are being used for the purpose for which they were withdrawn. Some public concern was expressed for revoking stock driveway withdrawals. A point often overlooked is that trailing permits are required whether a withdrawal exists or not. The Bureau plans to continue issuing such crossing permits.

In reference to the Science and Education Administration withdrawal review, public response was light with SEA defending their position of continued need for withdrawal. Environmental groups supported review of the SEA withdrawal. It is recognized that sheep grazing is compatible with management goals in the area with exception of predator control activities; however, the withdrawal order is inhibiting multiple use management because it is single use oriented. This area may supply occasional habitat for threatened and/or endangered species (i.e., grizzly bear, Rocky Mountain wolf, peregrine falcon). Other areas of concern include ORV use and potential wilderness design-

nation and its possible affect on continued sheep grazing by SEA.

2. Conduct a review of all protective mineral withdrawals on a case-by-case basis. This includes 222,178 acres of public land involving coal, phosphate, and oil shale.

Section 204 of FLPMA requires BLM to review all withdrawals of public lands administered by BLM.

Unauthorized Use: The Bureau intends to terminate unauthorized occupancy, rights-of-way, dumping, and agricultural uses on public lands.

1. Examine sites of suspected trespass agricultural use. These cases will be handled by first settling trespass and authorizing agricultural use where appropriate. Consideration will be given to disposal of certain tracts on a case-by-case basis.

At the present time, the public is not receiving fair market return for agricultural production on certain scattered tracts of public lands. In certain instances, non-supervised use is causing resource damage. Agricultural leasing offers an opportunity to maximize monetary returns from public land. In addition to cash returns, in some instances crops may benefit wildlife.

2. Examine sites of suspected unauthorized dumping. Terminate all unauthorized dump sites. Rehabilitation must be performed and the area posted, if necessary, prohibiting trespass dumping.

Unauthorized dump sites represent a violation of both state and federal laws. Prompt action against them will tend to discourage future dump trespasses in the area.

Land Tenure Adjustment

1. Contact those private and state landowners where BLM proposals seek to change ownership patterns to determine feasibility of such changes. These proposals seek changes which will lead to meeting public demand for resources, including the Madison River and Big Hole corridors. These land

tenure adjustments will be accomplished primarily through exchange. In all cases, Environmental Assessment Records will be completed for each transaction.

2. Acquisitions of land by direct purchase are limited to those cases where high public values exist and no other alternative for acquisition exists; e.g., private inholdings within a wilderness area. Priority consideration will be given to purchase of scenic easements along river corridors to protect and preserve scenic quality.

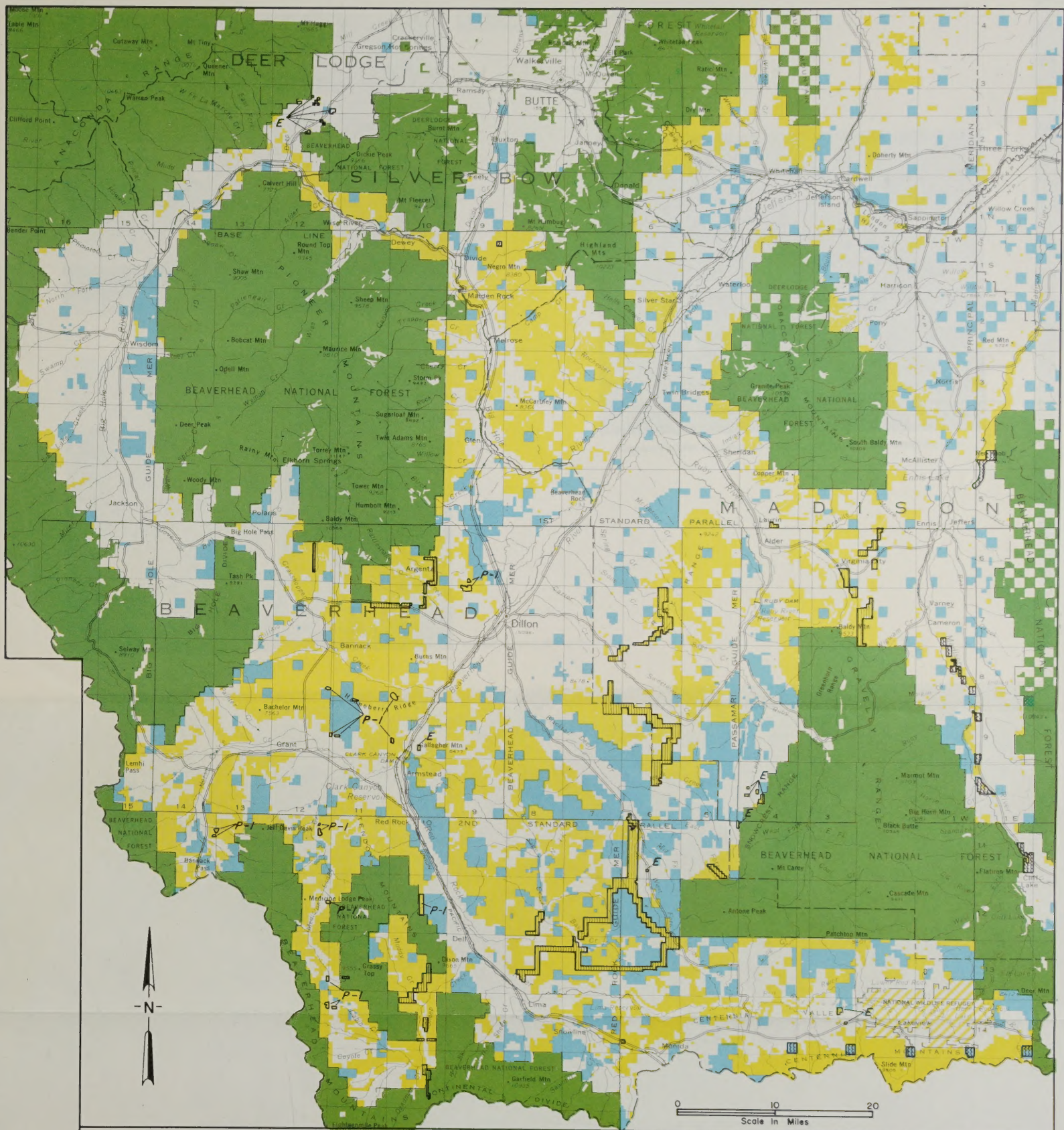
There are some cases where resource values and public use demands are high and justify direct purchases of key tracts, such as Big Hole and Madison River tracts. These rivers are nationally known sport fisheries. The areas receive heavy and frequent use by recreationists nationwide. Public comment indicates a general disapproval of the federal government acquiring land by purchase in this resource area. However, some groups favor acquisition to protect wildlife, scenic, and wilderness values. There is general public acceptance for land exchanges to acquire key tracts. Support was given for disposal of small isolated tracts where public values are minimal.

Cumulative Environmental Overview

Agricultural leasing of approximately 2,000 acres for sprinkler irrigated pasture will increase vegetative ground cover over nonirrigated conditions. This will reduce soil erosion and increase forage production.

Channeling of rights-of-way into corridors will reduce disturbances and impacts associated with construction of roads, utility lines, etc., as a smaller land acreage will be impacted.

The purchase, exchange, or disposal of selected lands will result in some changes in current land use. Impacts are expected to be offsetting and generally beneficial.



LEGEND

- Bureau of Land Management (surface).
- U.S. Forest Service (surface).
- State of Montana (surface).
- Stock driveway withdrawal

- P-1 Priority 1 for agricultural leasing
- Lands recommended for acquisition by exchange, Priorities 1, 2 and 3
- E Important areas recommended to be transferred to other ownership by exchange

NOTE: (Lower priorities can be reviewed at the Dillon Area Office).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Butte District Office Dillon Area Office

MAP 1

LANDS

SOURCE: B.L.M., 1979



Exploration for oil and gas in the Centennial Valley which is part of the Rocky Mountain Overthrust Belt.



Phosphate mine, Malden Rock area.



Gravel pit in Lima area. Material is being used for Interstate 15 construction.

MINERALS

Program Description

The Minerals program includes: (1) disposal of actions via the locatable, leasable, and salable mining and mineral leasing statutes; (2) coordinating exploration and mining activities with other land uses; and (3) providing protection and rehabilitation of mined lands. The program also involves adjudicating mineral patent applications, economic analysis, and appraisal.

Locatable—those minerals that may be staked and claimed under the General Mining Law of 1872, i.e., gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, uranium, etc.

Leasable—mineral subject to leasing under the Minerals Leasing Act of 1920 and other authorities including oil and gas, coal, oil shale, phosphate, sodium, potassium, and geothermal resources.

Salable—materials sold under the Materials Sales Act of 1947 including common varieties of stone, scoria, sand, and gravel.

Resource Description

1. Oil and Gas

The Overthrust Belt passes north-south through the planning area and may have potential for oil and gas production. Substantial discoveries have been made in Utah and Wyoming. The potential of the zone is reflected in the recent oil and gas leasing activities in the planning area. As of April 1979, 65% of the federal mineral estate in the resource area had been leased for oil and gas.

2. Oil Shale

Oil shale resources are known to underlie a large portion of the western half of the planning area. Information on oil shale in the area is limited. There are no existing leases or pending applications.

3. Geothermal Resources

Portions of the planning area contain known geothermal resources. These areas have been determined valuable for geothermal prospecting. Six geothermal leases were issued in 1976 but were never prospected and were canceled in October 1979. These leases total approximately 10,700 acres and are located in the western two-thirds of the Madison planning unit.

4. Phosphate

Phosphate rock underlies a large portion of the planning area. Some of these areas have medium to high development potential. Several leases and prospecting permit applications exist in the area. One phosphate use permit has been issued. Phosphate has previously been produced under lease; but the economics of other deposits have deferred production.

5. Sand and Gravel

The local demand for minerals material such as sand and gravel, building stone, rip rap, etc., increases annually. The major portion of materials disposed of is used for construction and maintenance of public roads. Unlike the mining laws governing locatable minerals, mineral materials sales and disposals are at the discretion of the Bureau. Each public request for one of these commodities must be provided from either an established community pit or from an area approved by an interdisciplinary team of resource specialists and covered by an environmental assessment record.

MINERALS (A Partial Listing of Decisions)

Locatables

1. Carry out validity examinations on mining claims that occur within the Centennial Instant Wilderness Study Area.

A validity examination is a site-specific look at a given mining claim (or group of claims) to determine the claim's validity. These examinations would have a bearing on whether the area or portions thereof are designated as wilderness. Without this determination, the area is subject to road construction and further mining disturbance at any time; this could severely alter the roadless qualities

which presently exist.

2. Carry out validity examinations on the mining claims that occur within the proposed 305 acre Bannack protective withdrawal. Continue processing a protective withdrawal application for a 305 acre area around Bannack State Park. The withdrawal would exclude lands for an indefinite period of time from appropriation under all public land laws, including the mining laws.

These actions would preserve the historic setting of Bannack. The State of Montana seeks to prohibit mineral location in the area and has purchased a mill site south of town which it has no intention of operating. It has been proposed for withdrawal from mineral entry for locatables. The Secretary of the Interior has approved the BLM's request to file an application for withdrawal.

3. Conduct a validity examination on the Montana Onyx Company mining claims and if found invalid, then establish a free use rockhounding site on the lands involved.

This recommendation will allow the public access to an area they are now denied entry, to pursue recreational rockhounding activity.

4. Allow withdrawals on the lands identified below when the Environmental Assessment Record (EAR) process and detailed analysis determines that the lands have public values higher than for mineral production.

Site Name	Approx. Acreage
Steatite Quarry	400
Dickie Bridge Campground	20
Divide Bridge Campground	160
Ponderosa Camp	640
Bannack	305
South Madison Campground	480
Bear Trap Recreation Area	380
Red Mtn. Bridge North	640
Centennial Mountains	23,700

Areas possess some qualities which help identify them as to the highest and best use of that area. Once identified, these values warrant protection to preserve and provide for enjoyment by the general public. Withdrawal of these areas would preserve their unique non-mineral values. Due to high costs, however, withdrawals should not be pursued when a different approach could achieve the same goal.

Leasables

1. Provide for the leasing of public oil and gas ownership on those areas where irretrievable resource commitments will not occur. Interim management policy and guidelines for oil and gas leasing on wilderness study areas shall be followed where appropriate.

Leasing, drilling, and development of facilities to produce oil and gas can be highly detrimental to other resource values.

2. Allow oil and gas, geothermal, oil shale, and coal exploration on all lands in the planning units unless such activities would degrade other resource values. Vehicles, snowmobiles, airborne and portable exploration activities may be subject to certain restrictions, i.e., seasonal, riparian zones, areas which qualify for further wilderness study and are subject to interim management guidelines.

It is important that BLM provide for the development of energy related mineral activities as well as providing for other land uses. An Environmental Assessment Record is required before any leasing or nonlocatable exploration program can occur. It will be during this EAR process that any restrictions will be determined. Exploration is necessary if new reserves are to be discovered and made available.

3. Manage the lands which are under phosphate lease to the Bannack Chemical Company if the Centennial Wilderness Study Area for the production of phosphate subject to Interim Management Guidelines for Wilderness Studies.

Mining activities may continue in the manner and degree in which they were being conducted at the time of passage of FLPMA. All new mining operations beginning after October 22, 1976, and any change in existing operations that exceed the manner and degree occurring on that date, will not be allowed to impair the area's wilderness suitability.

Salables

1. Provide mineral material for sale or free use where irretrievable resources commitments will not occur. Utilize existing community pits and common use areas to the extent feasible.

The local demand for mineral materials, such as sand and gravel, building stone, rip rap, etc., increases annually. Free use permits have been issued within the past two years to Forest Service; State Highway Department; Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks; county maintenance departments; and the city of Dillon. All mineral materials sales are at the discretion of the Bureau. Each permit for one of these commodities must be provided for from either an established community pit or an area approved and covered by an environmental assessment record.

Sand and Gravel

1. Provide for a community pit or common use area for a source of rip-rap material in the Dell-Sheep Creek area, near the Melrose area, and in the southeast portion of Beaverhead Planning Unit.

2. Establish a community pit for gravel in the Melrose area.

Material sites do exist and will continue to provide needed materials without creating new pits. Demand for material from these areas exists and no land use conflicts have been identified.

Minerals/Recreation

1. Establish a community pit under 43 CFR 3604 to allow free

use of garnet collecting by the public on BLM lands east of Ruby Reservoir.

Establishment of a free use collection area will adequately protect public interest for rockhounding without placing undue restrictions on other public land uses. Public demand for free use rockhounding is moderate-high, as expressed through across-the-counter requests to collect in the area.

Geologic Structures

1. Post and protect the geologic feature known as either "Wedding Ring Rock" or "Lime Kiln Arch." It is situated in the Beaverhead Planning Unit near the center of Section 1, T. 11 S., R. 11 W. Also post and protect "Squirrel Rock" located north of Montana Highway 278 in the NW-1/4 SE-1/4, Section 17, T. 7 S., R. 11 W.

Protection is required by the Antiquities Act of 1906, and the BLM Manual. It states that BLM is mandated to preserve primitive and natural values such as these unique geologic features.

2. Post and protect the geologic feature known "Road Agent's Rock" because of its historical significance. It is located four miles northeast of Bannack in the NE-1/4 SE-1/4 NE-1/4 of Section 29, T. 7 S., R. 11 W.

Protection is required by law and BLM policy. The geologic feature has historic significance to the public. Henry Plummer and his outlaw gang used the rock as a lookout perch for robbing the gold-laden stagecoaches bound from Bannack to Virginia City.

Paleontological

1. Maintain a current inventory of paleontological sites and protect sites of known paleontological values from surface and subsurface disturbance activities with protective withdrawal or relocation of the disturbing activity. This will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

BLM is required to protect paleontological values. Since much of the paleontological resource is uninventoried, surface disturbing activities, i.e., mining exploration, road building, can easily destroy this resource. Inventories and on-site evaluation are needed to protect this non-renewable resource.

Cumulative Environmental Overview

An important minerals issue is where to maintain the public lands open for entry under the U.S. mining laws in face of conflicting resource demands, particularly wildlife and recreation proposals, which call for withdrawal from location, road closures, establishment of roadless areas, areas of seasonal road closures, etc. Mineral activities play an important role in the local economy of the Dillon Resource Area. In fact, mining activities are the main taxpayers in Deer Lodge, Silver Bow, and Madison Counties.

The extraction of locatable minerals, talc, gold, silver, chlorite, copper, lead, zinc, etc., has been a very important use in the past in this area. The availability of these mineral commodities, as well as others, will become progressively more important to both the local and the nation's economies with each passing year.

The Rocky Mountain Overthrust Belt, which runs through the Dillon Resource Area, is considered by geologists to have a great deal of potential for oil and gas development. As an indication of the intensity of industry's interest, by April 1979, nearly 65% of the federal mineral estate in the Dillon Resource Area was leased for oil and gas. However, the exploration and development of oil/gas resources often conflict with other renewable resource values, including: riparian zones, areas with unstable or highly erodible soils, archaeological values, roadless areas which are being considered in BLM's wilderness inventory, important recreation sites, important fisheries, etc.

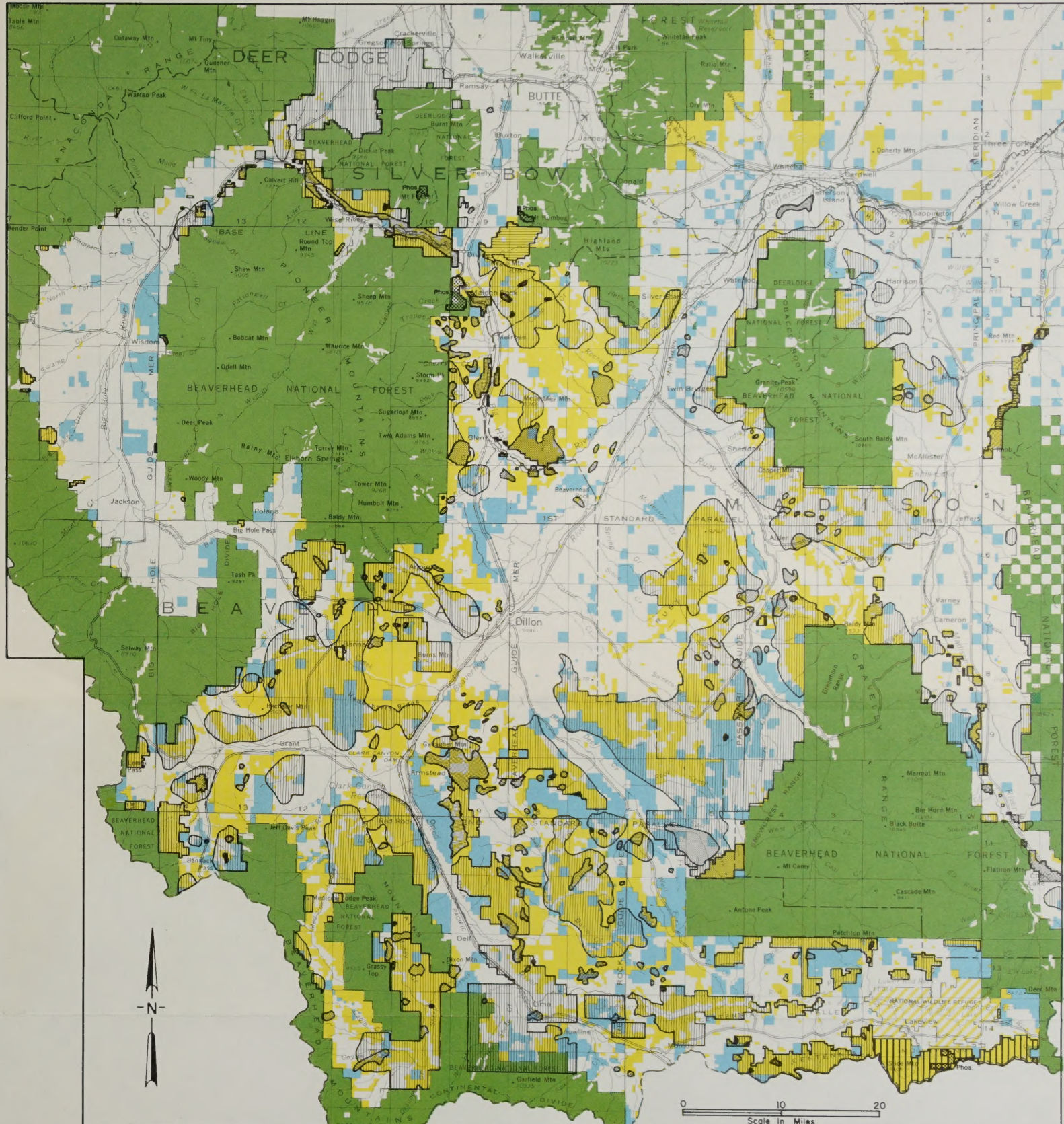
The development potential for other leasable minerals, such as phosphate, exists in some portions of the resource area. However, like other development activities, phosphate leasing, particularly in the Centennial Mountains, could impact the area's

wilderness values as well as possible important habitat for grizzly bear.

The sales of salable minerals, such as sand and gravel, rip rap, building stone, etc., affect the local economies within the Dillon Resource Area more through their availability to the general public than through the monies generated by their sales.

Annually, there are numerous mineral exploration crews working in the resource area which benefit the local economies.

In summary, it is recognized certain adverse impacts will occur; however, mineral development is also fundamental to our nation's economy and security. The key is to provide for orderly development without causing any permanent residual or irreversible environmental impacts.



LEGEND

- | | |
|--|--|
| Bureau of Land Management (surface). | Sensitive—Special restrictions for leasables. |
| U.S. Forest Service (surface). | Recommended for withdrawal from locatables. |
| State of Montana (surface). | Leased mineral rights; Phos. (phosphate). |
| No surface occupancy for leasables. | |
| Presently withdrawn. | |

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MAP 2

MINERALS

SOURCE: B.L.M., 1979



Natural timber stand in Centennial Range. Timber production is important to the local economy.



Timber harvesting in the Wise River area.



Precommercial thinning has improved the growth rate of this lodgepole pine stand.

FOREST PRODUCTS

Program Description

The Forestry program includes forest stand management and development, as well as pest and disease detection and control. The preparation and completion of activity plans, Compartment Management Plans (CMPs), identifies forest management practices and analyzes their impacts on a site-specific basis.

Resource Description

The economy of western Montana is heavily dependent on the wood products industry. The demand for forest products in the Dillon Resource Area is high. Sawmills located within the resource area are in strong competition for wood resources. The Dillon Resource Area has 131,625 acres of productive forest land. Multiple use and technical restrictions are estimated to reduce potential sales volume by 62%. Within these limitations, the area can sustain an annual harvest of 4.4 million board feet. Approximately 5% of this is due to intensive management practices, mainly commercial thinning. A sustained yield program will contribute to stabilization of that portion of the local economy dependent on a forest products base.

FOREST PRODUCTS (A Partial Listing of Decisions)

Compartment Management Plans (CMPs)

1. Postpone and reschedule CMPs and the timber sales within wilderness review and study areas until the areas are designated as wilderness or dropped from further wilderness consideration.

Forest lands not under wilderness consideration will have forest management activity plans developed. Plans will include land use and operational restrictions necessary to insure proper resource management.

2. Continue the annual sale volume at present levels of 1.75-2 million board feet until program funding is increased. Increase forestry activity plan development starting in FY81 to meet FY85 increased production at the sustained yield level of 4.4 million board feet.

The rescheduling of CMP development, 5-year timber sale, and small sales is necessary to insure that wilderness values are maintained until the wilderness review process is completed. Exclusion of forest management practices on identified tracts will insure preservation of the various watershed, wildlife, and recreation values in the area. These areas have resource values which preclude the management of these areas for forest products. Those lands which are identified as available for production of forest products pending wilderness review will be inventoried and have multidisciplinary environmental assessments prepared for each forestry activity plan developed for these sites. Site-specific resource and land use conflicts will be resolved on a case-by-case basis.

3. Continue efforts to build the forestry program to meet the identified commitment of 4.4 million board feet by 1985. This program may be modified once the extensive re-inventory of the available commercial timber is completed or the results of the wilderness review process require further adjustments.

Recent changes in wilderness review has temporarily removed from allowable cut status the majority of the west end of the Centennials. A 3-5 year lead time is required for timber sale preparation. It is impossible to immediately gear up the program and meet requirements for environmental quality and access acquisition. Interim harvest levels imposed by funding are set at 1.75 million board feet per year through 1984.

4. Make an annual check at times of 5-year sale plan update for the possibility of incorporation of sale efforts with adjacent landowners.

Larger sales can increase values, thus monetary returns. Small scattered ownerships make some parcels uneconomical to manage unless combined with adjacent timber.

Forest Development

1. Using information gathered through the CMPs and other regeneration surveys, evaluate non-stocked forest lands which are actively managed for production of forest products and initiate artificial reforestation, if required.

The allowable cut level would drop if substantial areas of commercial forest land were not reforested following harvest, fire, etc. A decision has been made to not make forest management investments in reforestation within possible wilderness areas.

2. Continue a precommercial and commercial thinning program as part of the overall forestry program subject to restrictions, and guidelines of site quality as given in the Sustained Yield Unit Environmental Assessment Record.

Commercial and precommercial thinning are important tools for the land manager. Increased production of forest products immediately through commercial thinning "in time" through precommercial, amounts to 300,000 board feet per year from the Dillon Resource Area. Cost/benefit ratios for stands above certain productive capacity levels show favorable economic returns.

Forest Protection

1. Actively manage and monitor forest stand condition for susceptibility to damage from insects, disease, animals, fire, etc.

Some stand and tree conditions are favorable for infestation and spread of insect and disease problems and very susceptible to the ignition and spread of fires. Harvest of overmature, lethargic, insect and disease infected trees,

and maintenance of forest stands in a healthy, vigorous, properly stocked condition will reduce future insect and disease losses as well as the likelihood of large scale insect epidemics and fires.

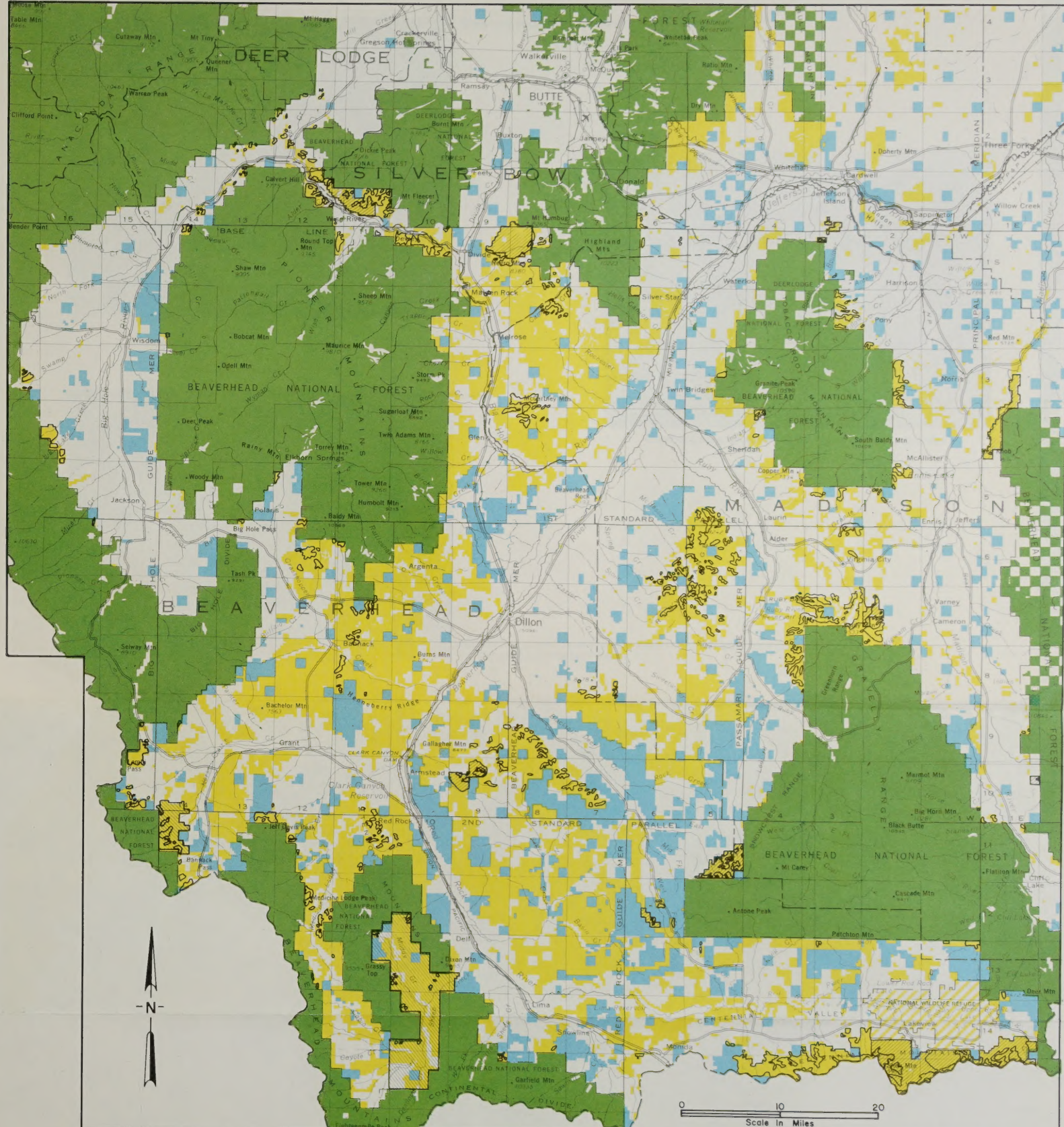
Cumulative Environmental Overview

Exclusion of the harvest of forest products on 27,500 acres of productive forest land will insure the preservation of important watershed, recreation, and wildlife values. This exclusion will reduce potential timber production by an estimated 2.4 million board feet per year. This reduction will adversely affect the local economy which is moderately dependent on the wood products industry. Potentially, this effect results in the loss of 14 jobs in the wood products industry per annum.

Partial restriction of forest practices ensures environmental protection. This restriction will also reduce production from the remaining forest acreage an estimated 62%. Site-specific planning and analysis will identify the necessary restrictions and tradeoffs. The harvest of forest products is allowed on these lands if done in an acceptable manner.

Planning of nonstocked, cutover areas will increase future timber production, improve wildlife habitat, and reduce aesthetic intrusions.

Thinning will increase timber and forage production. Thinning may reduce wildlife security cover and aesthetic values. Site-specific analysis will determine the magnitude of impacts.



LEGEND

- Bureau of Land Management (surface).
- U.S. Forest Service (surface).
- State of Montana (surface).

- Forest land (productive and operable only).
- Areas excluded from Forest Management.
- Areas where Forest Management is deferred.

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MAP 3

FOREST PRODUCTS

SOURCE: B.L.M., 1979



Overgrazed rangeland in Rochester Basin area in 1935.



Improved range condition in Rochester Basin area in 1974 after implementation of a grazing management system.



Livestock grazing has occurred since 1876 in the Centennial Valley.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Program Description

The Range Management program includes inventory, evaluation, and management of the vegetative resource on public lands. This resource is used by domestic livestock, wild horses, and other grazing animals. The program involves the following: authorizing and supervising grazing use; developing and maintaining management facilities which support livestock and other grazing animals; and protecting the range from weed infestations, pests and diseases. The Bureau is planning to complete environmental statements on all lands where domestic livestock grazing is authorized. The Mountain Foothills Grazing Management Environmental Impact Statement which covers the entire Dillon Resource Area is scheduled for completion in September 1980.

Resource Description

Livestock production is a major activity in the Dillon Resource Area. Management of BLM rangeland has a significant effect, not only on that industry, but also on the trade and service sectors of the local economy. Those sectors depend heavily on ranchers for their business.

About 875,000 acres of public land in the Dillon Resource Area is rangeland. About 32% of the range (282,000 acres) is in poor or fair ecological condition; the remainder is in good to excellent ecological condition. Forty-eight percent of the public range is in a static condition, 18% is improving, and 34% is in a declining condition.

Past grazing practices are responsible for the present condition and trend. These practices include the following: grazing at the wrong time of year, not allowing rest during the growing season, and overuse of the range by grazing animals. Authorized grazing use on public lands involved 125,000 AUMs of forage, and represents an annual income of \$2,171,000 to the agricultural economy.

RANGE (A Partial Listing of Decisions)

Forage Allocation and Management

1. Provide an annual allocation of livestock forage as shown on Tables 1 through 4 (see Appendix) after multiple use analysis.

a. Graduated reductions, over a 3-year period, will be applied on some allotments; in others, full reduction will be applied in the first year.

b. Allocate increases in forage production to livestock if increased livestock use will not adversely impact range, watershed, or wildlife resources.

Livestock allocations on allotments with existing management systems are based on the following: actual use records, range condition and trend data, erosion condition data, range survey data, and multidisciplinary review. Livestock allocations on allotments without implemented management systems are based on current authorized use, the range survey, and multidisciplinary review. Increases may be allowed on allotments with proposed management systems if forage is available. Incremental increases will minimize potential or unforeseen adverse impacts. Graduated adjustments over a three-year period will lessen the impact on the affected operator and the local economy when reductions are imposed.

2. Implement the proposed and revised AMPs and continue the existing AMPs that are operating successfully, and reduce the overall livestock stocking rate by 12.2% from the current licensed use.

Based on current range studies, 51% of the fully implemented and moderately stocked AMPs are improving in range condition as compared to about a 5% improvement on allotments without intensive grazing management. Through the revision of 26 of the 48 existing AMPs, and by implementing 138 new AMPs, through the Mountain

Foothills Grazing Management Environmental Impact Statement analysis by the year 2010 the projected livestock forage production will exceed current production by 13.2%.

3. Initiate an intensive program of supervision to assure compliance with authorized use of public rangeland on all allotments.

Compliance with the terms of the AMPs and authorization is a necessity. Past experience indicates a lack of supervision and deviation from the grazing systems and use authorizations. These are reasons why range condition is at an unacceptable level. Periodic inspection of non-AMP allotments will be necessary to assure the resources are not being degraded. If they are not being maintained in good or fair range condition, alternative management may be necessary.

Wild Horse Program

1. Remove the wild horses (approximately 125 head) from the Barton Gulch, Sweetwater, Garden Creek, and Rocky Hill areas.

The herds are not judged to be of sufficient size to prevent inbreeding. The present land ownership patterns make the areas unsuitable for wild horse management. Removal of the wild horses is also necessary to aid in reversing declining range trends and enhance wildlife and watershed values.

Range Improvements

Specialists identified 64,080 acres for sagebrush control. After resolution of conflicts, 9,414 acres were approved for treatment. In addition, the plan provides for the development of 208 miles of fence, 64 springs, 40 wells, and 4 windmills to implement grazing systems.

1. Construct range improvements necessary to fully imple-

ment proposed and existing grazing management systems, such as fences, water developments, and cattleguards.

Fences and water developments are determined essential to control livestock grazing in order to achieve multiple use objectives.

2. Do not initiate any spray/burn/seeding projects on the allotments in Table A until such time as the existing proposals for grazing systems have been totally implemented and followed for at least two cycles and a multidisciplinary team determines a need for additional vegetation and/or manipulation of existing vegetation. On those allotments in Table B either partial or total vegetative treatment practices will be allowed to aid in cattle distribution, to reduce competition on crucial wildlife habitat, and aid in stabilization of deteriorating watershed condition.

Many of the proposals for land treatment involved slopes greater than 10% and occasionally soils subject to compaction. Problems arise when canopy is lost (even if only for a short period) and erosional forces act on the newly bared soil. Further, cattle tend to use treated areas more heavily than the untreated, increasing the probability of compaction. Control of sagebrush and implementation of grazing systems will stimulate recovery of range condition. On proposed treatment areas where environmental impacts are minimal, sagebrush control will increase fibrous rooted perennial plants and result in an increase in ground cover and moisture holding capacity, improve infiltration, and increase forage.

3. Control poisonous and noxious weeds only to a degree which will not conflict with wildlife values. Coordinate with state and local agencies in advance of herbicide applications. Authorize control on extensive problem areas only when all resource values have been considered.

Wildlife can be seriously impacted by improper control of noxious vegetation. Even though domestic livestock can

TABLE A

ALLOTMENTS ON WHICH VEGETATION MANIPULATION
WILL NOT BE ALLOWED AT THIS TIME

Allotment Number	Name	Allotment Number	Name
0021	Leadman	0348	Georgia Gulch
0025	Trail Creek Seeding	0468	Granite Creek
0031	PHW	0475	Mill Gulch
0102	Morrison Sweeney	0518	Sweetwater Basin
0122	Taylor Creek-Buffalo Creek	0525	Middle Fork
0131	Frying Pan	0526	Dry Lakes
0158	Simpson Creek	0531	Copper Mtn.
0172	Ruby Dell	0702	Jack Thomas
0179	Peet Rock	0710	Staudenmeyer
0182	Kennison Spring	0725	Horse Prairie
0192	Shoshone Cove	0730	Jones Peet
0305	Burk-Reiber	0740	East Clover
0314	Garrison	0741	Indian Creek
0320	Browns Gulch-Cherry Creek	0745	Taylor Creek
0328	Birch Creek-Willow Creek	0748	Medicine Lodge
0337	Seven Springs-Big Hole	0755	Alkali Creek
0341	Deno Creek		

TABLE B

ALLOTMENTS ON WHICH VEGETATION MANIPULATION WILL BE
ALLOWED AFTER MEETING COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS AND
MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROVAL

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Approximate Acres of Treatment		
		Burn	Spray	Seed
0447	Wallace Peak	116		
0521	Virginia City Hill	250		
0311	Glendale Common	1,200		
0354	Seyler Pasture	25		
0345	Logan Smith	50		
0479	Garden Creek	900		
0236	Dry Boulder	52		
0479	Davey Creek	200		
0498	Stone Creek	100		
0481	Brandon Pasture	75		
0469	Belmont	230	1,500	
0489	Benchmark	300		
0327	Devils Dancehall			100
0302	Bradley		300	
0342	Limekiln	150		
0343	Quartz Hill	70		
0533	Timber Creek	165		
0456	Ballard	100		
0335	Lelow Basin	660		
0137	Bull-Heifer	110		
0104	Twin Lakes	300		
0124	Cedar Creek	700		
0148	Rocky Hills	530		
0131	Frying Pan			400
0033	Cross			831

be controlled from a given area during application, it is still necessary to evaluate the spray's effects on other resource values, especially wildlife.

Cumulative Environmental Overview

Management decisions provide for continuation of livestock grazing on public lands. However, intensive grazing management will be imposed on the majority of public lands. The majority of grazing systems designed will be oriented to improve wildlife habitat and/or improve watershed conditions. Direct allocations of vegetation for wildlife and watershed are made. Future allocations of increased forage will not necessarily be given to livestock. An evaluation of all resource demands will be made before allocations of forage increases are made.

Vegetative manipulation practices will be conducted on a small percentage of the public lands. Manipulation practices are for the purpose of increasing ground cover of fibrous, rooted, perennial plants. The improved vegetative cover will bring about improved range and watershed conditions. In many cases, vegetative manipulation practices were proposed, but have been deferred because of high wildlife habitat values that may have been adversely affected.

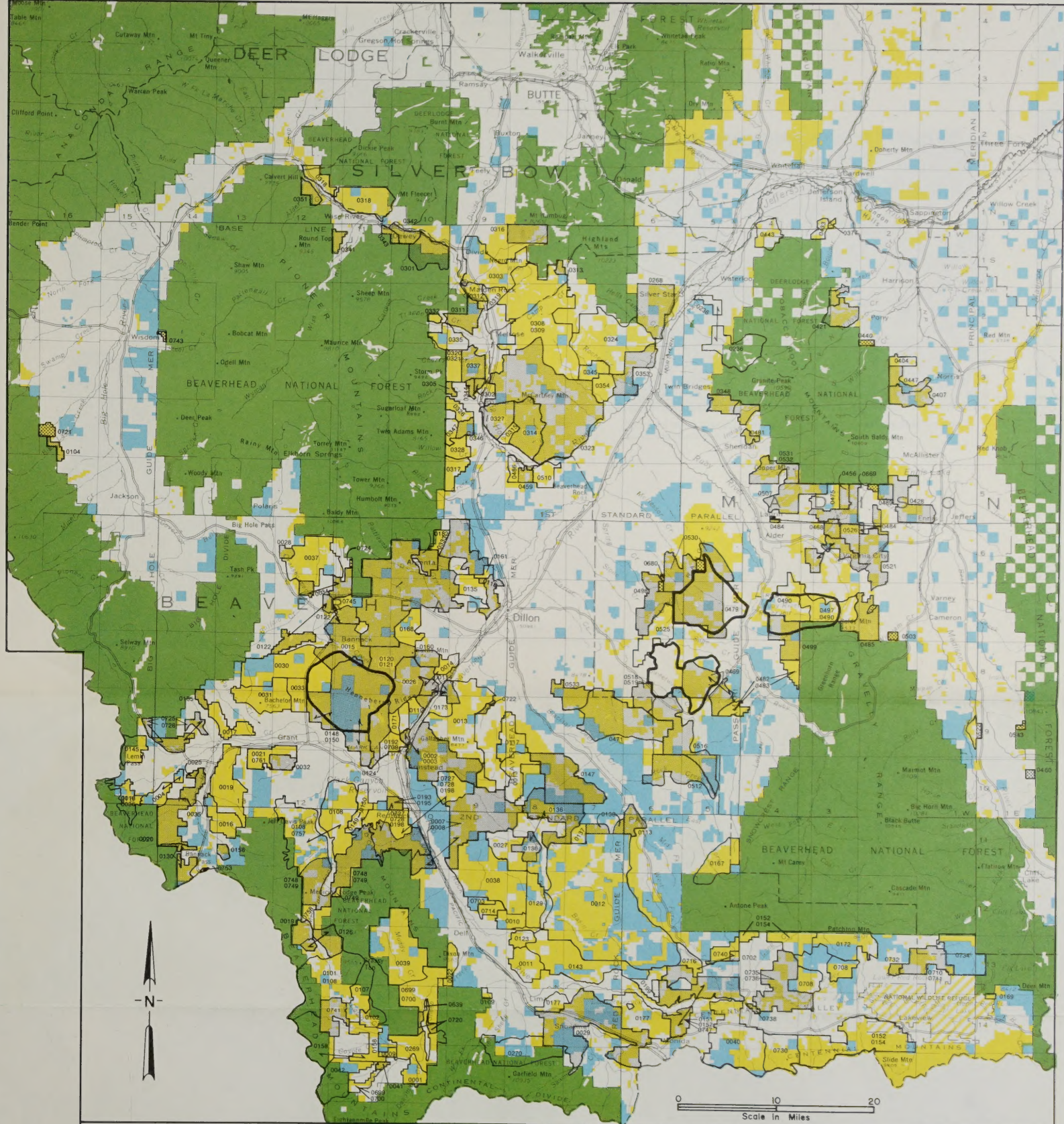
Management objectives that improve vegetative cover will have positive impacts on watershed, recreation, and, in most cases, wildlife. Certain wildlife species that depend on high sagebrush compositions may be adversely affected as the percentage of sagebrush decreases.

Over the short term, forage reductions and change in present grazing practices will moderately impact the local livestock industry and heavily impact individual livestock operators. Approximately 15,344 AUMs will be reduced area-wide. This represents a loss in annual income to livestock operators and local trade and service industries of \$260,234.

It must be recognized that this reduction will result in improved game and fish habitats, and thus increase and enhance recrea-

tional opportunities. Increased recreation expenditures are expected to replace economic values lost due to reduction with exception of certain industries (local livestock auction market).

The impact will be greater on smaller operators than large, because smaller operators do not have the land base or financial resources to absorb the reduction. Through implementation of grazing management systems and development of range improvements, the Bureau intends to restore such reductions over a 25-year period.



LEGEND

- Bureau of Land Management (surface).
- U.S. Forest Service (surface).
- State of Montana (surface).
- Wild Horse removal areas.

- AMPs existing and proposed.
- AMPs with reduced AUMs.
- Livestock exclusion.

0 10 20
Scale in Miles

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Butte District Office Dillon Area Office

MAP 4

RANGE MANAGEMENT

SOURCE: B.L.M., 1979



Lack of vegetative ground cover and intense thunderstorms have resulted in gully erosion in this area.



Riparian areas are very productive, often fragile, and require special grazing management to protect site productivity and stability.



Blair Lake in the Centennial Valley. Maintenance of water quality for both on-site and downstream uses is important.

WATERSHED

Program Description

Management of watersheds is essentially the management of land for the conservation and production of renewable natural resources. The program calls for the restoration or improvement of soil productivity; the protection and enhancement of water yield and quality, vegetation, air, and other resources; and the reduction of potential flood and sediment damage—both in the immediate area and downstream. These objectives are achieved by limiting other land uses. These limitations are achieved either by modification or maintenance of vegetative cover, or by installing water management or control structures. Because of the vast area involved, the primary feature of BLM's watershed program involves the management of other land uses or surface disturbance actions affecting vegetation and soil cover.

Resource Description

The Dillon Resource Area has about 250 miles of perennial streams on public lands. Of that total, approximately 150 miles are fisheries. Public land in the area contains many "Blue Ribbon" fisheries. The Madison and Big Hole Rivers are nationally known "Blue Ribbon" fisheries; and southwestern Montana, where these rivers headwater, provides 40% of statewide fishing use or about 4.75 million dollars annually.

At present, it is estimated that 23% of the public land in the resource area is in an acceptable erosion condition class. There are an estimated 125,900 acres of soil in critical condition, and approximately 8,800 acres in severe condition. In addition, 453,900 acres of moderately eroded soils occur. Moderately eroding soils are not considered acceptable.

WATERSHED (A Partial Listing of Decisions)

Water Quality

1. Establish and maintain systematic water quality monitoring. This will demonstrate water quality trends brought about by management practices. The monitoring program will be confined to those streams on public land which can be monitored.

An intensive, systematic water monitoring program would give management the necessary data to adequately address water reservations, instream flow, water quality, and provide the basis for determining impacts on stream environments. Such action would aid in establishing criteria for recommendations regarding state water quality standards.

Watershed Management

1. Prohibit new road construction in riparian areas wherever possible. Stream crossings will be kept to a minimum. Construction limits will be established during survey and layout to minimize adverse impacts from construction activities in the riparian zone.

Road construction practices create soil conditions highly susceptible to erosion. Any activity which disturbs the stability of the streambank will cause a dramatic increase in streambank erosion. Careful engineering can mitigate much of this problem.

2. Evaluate existing roads based on resource support needs. Public needs and problems caused by the road's existence will also be considered.

a. Nonessential roads will be closed and rehabilitated.

b. New roads constructed for specific resource activities, such as oil and gas exploration and timber harvest, will be closed and rehabilitated upon completion of activities when resource needs cannot justify permanent existence and maintenance.

Roads are major contributors of suspended sediment for many streams. Without proper maintenance, road erosion can cause serious watershed damages. If a road does not justify proper maintenance, the road should be closed, contoured, and seeded to prevent further erosion and to stabilize the site.

3. Intensively manage livestock grazing in order to protect riparian areas.

Some of these areas are suffering from streambank erosion or are very susceptible to damage if livestock use is continued. All livestock use of riparian zones results in streambank erosion, thus decreasing the value of the fishery. The impact of grazing can be alleviated in most allotments through moderate stocking and implementation of grazing treatments that provide one to two years rest for riparian sites. In extreme cases, grazing must be excluded by fencing until streambank vegetation is established.

4. Excessive erosion associated with some roads must be eliminated by re-routing or closure of roads controlled by BLM.

CONTROLLED ROADS

<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Recommendation</u>
Bear Creek	closed seasonally 12/1-6/30
Ellis Peak	closed seasonally 12/1-6/30
Pass Creek	close
Bear Creek	re-route
Muddy Creek	re-route
Rio Puerco	re-route
Fish Creek	re-route
Matador (Ashborough Canyon)	close

Re-routing will decrease the major runoff and sedimentation problems associated with these roads as well as decreasing the maintenance costs. Re-routing will not deny access to these areas for recreation and range administration.

Bear Creek and Ellis Creek roads will be closed on a seasonal basis. The area is used as elk wintering and calving areas.

5. Protect the public water supplies in the Dillon Resource Area from the following: seismic activity, off-road vehicle use, use of pesticides and herbicides, and oil and gas surface occupancy on public lands.

Water quality standards should be observed in all BLM activities, especially when BLM lands are close to water needed for humans. Actions on public lands could affect the overall quality of culinary water.

Erosion Control

1. Reduce erosion on 800,000 acres of public lands throughout the resource area. In allotments where watershed values are high, major emphasis should be placed on managing livestock to protect and enhance watershed values. Require watershed specialists to review permits, leases, and contracts that involve surface disturbances before issuing authorizations.

The basic watershed management objective is increased ground cover and vegetation density in order to reduce runoff and erosion. This objective is more important on those soils that are in critical or severe erosion condition.

2. Conduct necessary soil surveys in conjunction with Compartment Management Plans. Conduct timber planning and harvest operations dependent on outcome of survey. Canopy cover necessary to protect unstable soils will be maintained.

Special prescriptions of timber harvest and log removal techniques have to be applied to sites with unstable soils; e.g., shelterwood cutting, high lead log extraction. On some sites, the cost of requiring special log removal techniques may render harvest impractical, based on timber values.

3. Perform sagebrush control on soils where moisture competition is in evidence.

Certain soils may have limited moisture available to plants. In such cases, major forage plants and sagebrush may be in direct competition for water that is available. By decreasing the amount of sagebrush on these soils, desirable grasses and forbs receive the available moisture.

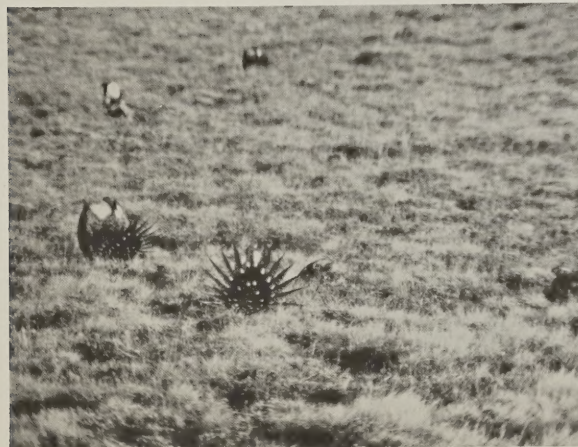
Cumulative Environmental Overview

Planning decisions described here will have several environmental impacts. Riparian zones will receive greater protection from road building. Areas will also be protected from livestock overuse, thus reducing streambank erosion, and sedimentation. Forage allocations to watershed due to accelerated erosion from overgrazed range will benefit watershed objectives. In other instances, reducing livestock use to benefit other activities such as wildlife and recreation will also indirectly benefit watershed values. MFP decisions will provide greater protection of critically and severely eroding soils from road building, mining, and livestock grazing. Allocating all increases in vegetative production on poor and fair range condition to watershed until studies show that additional forage can be allocated without damage to the resource will improve watershed condition.

Reduction of potential mass wasting by limiting timber, mining, and road building operations will benefit watershed values. Benefits will also result from minimized compaction hazard by restrictions on timber harvesting, water developments, grazing, mining, and ORV use.



Large elk herd in the Blacktail Mountain Range. Multiple use management which provides desirable elk habitat as well as utilization of other resource values is prescribed.



Sage grouse strutting grounds. Maintenance of sage grouse habitat often conflicts with vegetative manipulation proposals to increase livestock forage production.



Golden eagles are common within the resource area. Predation problems exist on some sheep allotments. (Photo provided by Tom Brakefield)

WILDLIFE

Program Description

The Wildlife program is primarily concerned with the protection and improvement of habitat for all forms of fish and wildlife species. Wildlife is a major program in this planning area because of the quality, variety, and abundance of habitat. Wildlife values are an important consideration in developing other program decisions.

In order to protect and enhance these values, habitat management planning has become a major component of the wildlife program.

Resource Description

The planning area includes a variety of habitats with a diverse wildlife population. Principal big game species in the area are mule deer, elk, moose, bighorn sheep, and antelope. Upland game birds include blue, ruffed, and sage grouse. Waterfowl (ducks and geese) pass through the area on their seasonal migrations. Reservoirs, ponds, streams, and rivers serve as their nesting, brood rearing, and molting areas. The area is also habitat for a variety of non-game species. Threatened and endangered species occurring in the area are grizzly bear, Rocky Mountain wolf, and peregrine falcon.

Recreation Days Value—Dillon Resource Area (Office of Policy Analysis, Department of the Interior)

Elk - \$43
Antelope - \$41
Mule Deer - \$24
Sage Grouse - \$6
Bighorn Sheep - \$139
Trout Fishing - \$10
Duck - \$6
Goose - \$12
Upland Game Birds - \$6

WILDLIFE (A Partial Listing of Decisions)

Habitat Improvement

1. Alter fences to minimize restrictions to big game movement. When fences are not required for containing livestock, remove stretches obstructing wildlife.

Improperly designed or poorly located fences can inhibit big game movement and prohibit use of suitable habitat. Further, these barriers can become an entanglement hazard that could result in death or physical impairment of an otherwise healthy animal. In areas where sheep are not grazed, the alteration of the lower wire will not adversely affect cattle management. When sheep are involved in the operation, a change of fence type is required. This will require special consideration and can best be handled by trail or experimental approaches.

2. Improve waterfowl nesting and molting habitat along the Red Rock River, Madison River, and Lima Reservoir on all potentially feasible sites.

The riparian meadow habitat along the Red Rock River provides excellent opportunities for waterfowl nesting and brood rearing habitat improvements. A major waterfowl refuge, the Red Rock Lake NWR, occurs within 3 miles of this MFP objective area.

Lima Reservoir is used extensively by molting ducks and geese due to its remoteness and security. Populations of 9,000 Canadian geese, 100 swans, and 35,000 ducks have been recorded. The potential of developing nesting islands and improving existing nesting habitat exists. The Madison River contains limited opportunities for developing and improving waterfowl and non-game species habitat.

3. Protect habitats that are essential to non-game species of wildlife on public land.

a. Fence and protect selected small areas with springs, meadows, and aspen stands, and provide for livestock water outside enclosures.

b. Intensively manage livestock to provide for non-game and waterfowl nesting habitat within wet meadow and marsh habitat.

A great variety of non-game species nest in these habitat types. Many are listed as species of special interest or concern by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks. Non-game and waterfowl nesting habitat can be improved through livestock management practices.

4. Reduce conifer canopy on selected sites within the Ruby Mountain area through logging, prescribed burning, or a policy of letting wildfire burn (not on commercial timber sites).

Reducing conifer canopy in this area is beneficial to both the forestry program and wildlife values. Wildlife values may be enhanced on such sites through suitable timber harvest techniques. It also benefits the area's hunting since herds would be increased. Hunting is a major recreation activity in the area in terms of dollars.

5. Burn or cut willows and aspen within specified areas on a rotational basis to stimulate lateral branching and maintain a diversity of age classes of aspen stands.

Browse is important winter feed for moose. Ruffed grouse need a variety of age class aspen stands for breeding, brooding, cover, and winter forage. Increasing browse can be accomplished by two methods, burning and cutting. These methods maximize winter food both in quality and quantity.

6. Recommend to the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks that any fish stocked in the Centennial range should be either native cutthroat trout or grayling.

Cutthroat can generally compete with exotic fishes in suitable habitat; however, the goal is to optimize conditions for cutthroat and "native only" fish fauna to select streams. Odell Lake presently has no fish, and historically, has been devoid of fish. The lake appears suitable for grayling growth and reproduction.

WILDLIFE HABITATS ON PUBLIC LANDS^{1/}

SPECIES	SEASON	TOTAL ACRES/MILES BLM	CONDITION		
			PERCENT SATISFACTORY	PERCENT UNSATISFACTORY DUE TO RANGE CONDITION	PERCENT UNSATISFACTORY DUE TO OTHER CONFLICTS
Mule deer	Summer-Fall	364,850 A.	67	27	6
Mule deer	Winter-Spring	258,350 A.	21	58	21
Elk	Summer-Fall	125,980 A.	56	43	1
Elk	Winter	150,435 A.	47	45	8
Antelope	Summer-Fall	371,690 A.	29	64	7
Antelope	Winter	109,100 A.	74	19	7
Bighorn	Yearlong	32,840 A.	98	0	2
Moose	Summer				
Moose	Winter	49,280 A.	90	10	0
Grizzly	Yearlong	46,870 A.	66	0	34
Waterfowl	Summer	13,300 A.	41	59	0
Sage Grouse	Spring (breeding)	68,470 A.	28	72	0
Sage Grouse	Summer & Winter	532,460 A.	37	63	0
Stream (fishery)		155 M.	52	48	Unknown
Stream (non- fishery)		+ 300 M.	45	55	Unknown

^{1/} Partial listing of important wildlife species and their habitats for the Resource Area.

Habitat Maintenance

1. Maintain identified big game winter habitats, elk calving areas, and upland game bird wintering and breeding areas free of human, livestock, vehicle, and other mechanical disturbance during critical use periods and provide security habitats.

Human activity on wintering and breeding areas can result in wildlife displacement to more marginal habitats in adjacent areas. The overall effect can be to reduce populations. In general, all wildlife species seek out habitats best suited for their needs from season to season. In recognition of that selection and the habitat needs provided thereon, it will be necessary to hold disturbances to a minimum on key wildlife habitat areas.

2. Where browse species are identified and determined crucial for wildlife species, control of browse through artificial means will be foregone. In crucial areas, wildfire will be contained. On crucial mountain mahogany winter habitat, cattle will be the main domestic grazing class, and sheep grazing on such habitats will be mitigated through specific grazing treatments or management practices designed to reduce, and in some cases, eliminate sheep use.

Mountain mahogany being browsed by sheep can cause serious competition for winter browse with wintering deer herds. Sagebrush or browse control can severely reduce habitat quantity and quality for dependent wildlife species. Control or eradication usually results in wildlife population decrease, especially when crucial habitats are destroyed.

3. Maintain vigorous riparian vegetation with a high density and a variety of species and age classes on all perennial streams in the unit.

Riparian habitat within the Dillon Resource Area is recognized as a key resource worthy of special management. Streams with willows and other deciduous trees and meadows are important use areas for essentially all game wildlife species and many non-game species occurring on public land.

4. Eagle trapping on specified BLM lands may be authorized on an annual basis. Decisions to trap will be based on eagle density, rodent populations, and climatic conditions, on an annual basis.

The purpose of this project is to alleviate economic losses to domestic sheep growers. Reports issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service indicate the project is not cost effective. However, heavy lamb losses in 1975 were directly attributable to golden eagles. Laws and executive orders prohibit more cost effective control methods; e.g., gunning, poisoning, etc. Trapping and transplanting appears the best option.

Conditions that contributed to excessive lamb kills in the past were late spring snowstorms and low rabbit population in the Great Basin area. If these factors were monitored on an annual basis, a decision could be made about the need for trapping.

5. Establish a biological field laboratory for public education and awareness in wildlife management and ecology at the Axolotl Lakes. Offer educational institutions, such as Western Montana College, Montana State University, or University of Montana, etc., the opportunity to develop and manage the field laboratory in cooperation with the Bureau.

The Axolotl Lakes area offers an exceptional opportunity to demonstrate and study amphibians, fish, aquatic invertebrates, non-game birds, big game mammals, and a diversity of habitat types. The diversity of life forms in this area is exceptional. Many students and organizations could benefit from such an area.

6. Encourage maintenance work which will stabilize diversion structures along major tributaries such as the Big Hole River.

Diversions that are presently or potentially destructive to riparian and fish habitat should be altered to minimize those conditions.

Threatened and Endangered Species

1. Preserve identified habitat for grizzly bear (threatened), Northern Rocky Mountain wolf, peregrine falcon, and bald eagle (endangered).

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (Public Law 93-205) directs all federal departments to "carry out programs for the conservation of endangered and threatened species listed." It also stipulates that federal departments "insure that actions authorized, funded, or carried out by them do not jeopardize the continued existence of such species or result in the destruction or modification of habitat of such species which is determined by the Secretary to be critical."

a. Re-introduce peregrine falcon in the Bear Trap and Centennial Primitive Areas.

No known breeding peregrine falcons presently occur in the resource area. These birds were once found throughout Montana in significant numbers. Re-introduction of breeding birds will increase numbers and provide a breeding population in suitable areas.

b. Retain in BLM ownership the SE-1/4 SE-1/4 and E-1/2 NE-1/4 Sec. 8, T. 14 S., R. 1 E., and restrict or exclude land use activities that may disrupt eagle nesting and designate as an ACEC. Defer this area from surface occupancy for mineral development, and reserve all timber for wildlife use.

Bald eagle nesting is documented on SE-1/4 SE-1/4 Sec. 8. Protection of endangered species habitat is possible by discouraging disturbance and retaining in federal ownership. The bald eagle is an endangered species. Critical habitat designation will be proposed to the Fish and Wildlife Service immediately.

Elk Forage

1. Provide sufficient forage and suitable habitat to maintain or increase elk populations in the Dillon Resource Area.

a. Allocate 2,306 AUMs of forage principally for the benefit of elk.

b. Exclude livestock on 5,260 acres presently leased for grazing, and maintain 15,000 acres in non-leased status.

c. Implement management practices such as grazing deferment, rest pastures, coordination of grazing systems, and restrictions on salting and water development.

d. Restrict surface disturbing activities, vehicle use, and timber harvesting in crucial elk use areas.

e. Increased forage production will be allocated to livestock in allotments containing elk winter habitat, only after a multi-disciplinary review determines such use is not detrimental to elk winter habitat.

Hunter days for elk on BLM lands in the resource area were calculated at 3,454 days annually in 1977 and 1978. This represents an annual income to the economy of \$148,522 (1 hunter day for elk equals \$43) directly related to BLM lands. This does not include economic returns attributable to elk harvested on other lands, where crucial winter habitat is located on BLM lands. Loss of crucial habitat (winter range, calving areas, etc.) on BLM lands greatly impacts harvest success on other lands by reducing elk numbers; this in turn adversely impacts economic returns from elk hunting.

Providing sufficient forage to maintain or increase elk populations at the expense of the livestock industry will have an adverse impact on some individual operations.

Reduced conifer canopy in the Ruby Range may conflict with scenic values or wilderness values, though deer would benefit.

Improved stream management will result in reduced sediment loads, increased riparian vegetative vigor, and improved fish production on many downstream (off-site) areas.

Improved elk habitat management will provide a slight increase (plus or minus 10%) in elk numbers. However, due to the great economic value of elk hunting, a significant economic benefit is anticipated. In 1976 and 1977, hunter days for elk on BLM lands in the resource area were calculated at 3,454 days annually. This represents an annual income to the economy of \$148,522 (spring 1979 values - 1 hunter day for elk is \$43).

Observability of golden and bald eagles will be slightly improved. Impacts of all Bureau actions will be closely monitored to avoid conflicts with the welfare of threatened or endangered species. Environmental constraints needed to accomplish this will be minimal in terms of changed practices or economic impact.

Cumulative Environmental Overview

The decision to alter barrier fences on big game habitats will result in expanded antelope distribution and reduce deer, elk, and antelope fence entanglement mortality. Impacts associated with fence alterations are very minor.

Small scale fencing for protection of springs and seeps with high non-game values will also enhance water quality values. Some minor impairment of scenic values will occur due to fencing and grazed versus ungrazed contrasts.



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MAP 5

IMPORTANT WILDLIFE HABITAT AREAS

SOURCE: B.L.M., 1979



Recreation use along Big Sheep Creek. Many streams provide quality fishing opportunities in the area.



The Centennial Mountain Range provides quality scenic values as does much of the resource area.



Cultural resources such as this Wickiup will be protected.

RECREATION

Program Description

The Recreation program includes management of cultural resources, ORV uses, development of recreation sites, wilderness inventory, and management. BLM provides such things as public access to recreation areas, resource protection and visitor control, public information and interpretation, and facilities such as campgrounds, hiking trails, and interpretative facilities.

Resource Description

The Dillon Resource Area offers a variety of recreational opportunities. Hunting and fishing are major activities each providing input to the local and regional economy. Camping, picnicking, rockhounding, sightseeing, floating, ORV use, and many other outdoor activities occur on public lands throughout the area.

The planning area contains three "instant" wilderness study areas that will be reported on by 1980 and 1981 for possible inclusion into the National Wilderness System. These areas are the Humbug Spires, Bear Trap Canyon, and the Centennial Mountains. Other areas are presently being considered for wilderness study areas.

The area is historically rich. The towns of Bannack, Alder Gulch, and Virginia City are popular tourist attractions. Several major trail systems of historic importance include the Corrine Trail, the Lewis and Clark Trail, and the Nez Perce Trail.

RECREATION (A Partial Listing of Decisions)

1. Pursue opportunities to protect lands from development activities that degrade the natural environment along the Madison and Big Hole Rivers. Key tracts may be protected by various options such as land exchange, fee title purchases, scenic or conservation easements, and local zoning.

It is imperative that the Bureau move on this action before natural and scenic values are seriously impaired by subdivision, roads, etc. In order to prevent destruction of an irreplaceable, nationally important resource, it is important that the Bureau open negotiations with various landowners and local governments to arrive at some level of protection for all lands bordering the Madison and Big Hole Rivers. Though BLM recognizes the prerogatives of the present landowner, BLM's aim is to negotiate land tenure adjustments with willing landowners to protect the unique resources involved.

Humbug Spires

1. If the Humbug Spires area is not designated a wilderness area, institute a motorized vehicle closure within one year after the decision by Congress to drop the area from wilderness consideration. This will preserve the unique resources and enhance the area's outstanding opportunities for primitive recreational experiences.

The Humbug Spires Instant Wilderness Study Area is undergoing review for its wilderness potential as required by Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA 1976). Primitive area designation closed the area to motorized vehicle travel. Continuing the motorized vehicle closure for the area should wilderness designation not materialize would insure the provision of primitive, unconfined recreation expressly desired by the recreating public.

2. Exclude any timber harvesting operations on public lands within the Humbug Spires area.

Allowing timber harvesting in this area would disrupt scenic values essential to maintain a quality recreational experience. Road construction, surface disturbance, and the loss of trees would significantly impair scenic quality and essentially reduce the qualities that make the area unique and irreplaceable. This activity would be contrary to the objective of providing for primitive, unconfined recreation.

Centennial Mountains

1. If the Centennial Mountains Instant Study Area is not designated wilderness, BLM should strive to preserve and enhance its unique resource values by managing the area from Matsingale Creek to the east end of the Centennial Mountains as roadless.

The Centennial Mountains provide some of the highest quality scenic and recreational values in southwestern Montana. A number of existing and/or potential problems degrade or threaten the area's unique recreation values. Impacts from off-road vehicles (ORV), grazing, logging, and mining activities have substantially degraded portions of the area.

2. If a cooperative management agreement with the Science and Education Administration concerning the management of the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station withdrawal does not materialize, action to review the withdrawal should proceed immediately.

Some of the very best primitive resource values in the Centennial Mountains are contained within the Sheep Experiment Station boundaries. Past damage to soil and vegetation from ORV use on these lands has occurred. Review of the withdrawal will allow the holding agency the opportunity to assess whether the lands are still needed, and will give BLM a basis for making a decision on the area's best opportunities for management.

Blacktail Mountains

1. Preserve and enhance the outstanding resource values; ensure the continued provision of primitive, unconfined recreation opportunities, and resolve recreation resource use conflicts within the Blacktail Mountains Roadless Area.

These public lands are currently being inventoried for wilderness. If the areas are returned to multiple use management, actions relating to road closures, timber harvest, and minerals management will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

Ruby Reservoir

1. Develop the following facilities at the Ruby Reservoir in accordance with guidelines contained in activity and site design plans. These facilities are needed to satisfy visitor needs and protect the resource. Also acquire approximately 8 acres of private land adjacent to the Ruby Reservoir for development of recreational facilities.

- a. boat ramp
- b. segregated camp and picnic areas with provisions for larger groups
- c. centralized water source and garbage and sanitary facilities
- d. landscaping to provide windbreak, privacy, and shade

Over 3,700 recreational visits occur annually on Ruby Reservoir with an estimated expenditure of \$28,120 in the area. Ruby Reservoir is an important recreation area. Development of facilities would satisfy expressed user needs and mitigate resource damages. Acquisition of private land is subject to availability of funding and landowners' willingness to dispose of the land at fair market value.

East Fork Blacktail Deer Creek

1. Preserve scenic recreation resource values by prohibiting livestock grazing along the East Fork of Blacktail Deer Creek, authorize motorized vehicle travel on a permit basis, and remove forest land from the productive forest land base. Management practices will be consistent with the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks' operation of the Blacktail Game Range.

Livestock grazing along the creek is creating use conflicts with numerous recreationists. Visitor use surveys completed in 1978 indicate recreational activity as the best use of this area. Restricting motorized access provides some measure of security for migrating mule deer and elk during the late fall hunting season. Excessive

harassment from vehicles and hunters often forces elk and deer to higher elevations where forage is less available. Allowing timber harvesting in this area would disrupt the scenic values essential to maintain a quality recreational experience. Road construction and timber harvesting in this area would be contrary to the objective of providing for primitive, unconfined recreation.

Recreational Fishing

1. Revegetate and reclaim mining scars along Ramshorn, Mill Gulch, Granite, and California Creeks to expand fishing opportunities.

Extensive mining and prospecting activities have degraded a substantial portion of these streams. Reclaiming and revegetating small streams will improve fisheries habitat and provide increased recreational opportunities.

2. Fence the tracts on the public land boundary at suitable locations at least one-quarter mile from the Madison River on designated tracts. Also design grazing treatments and adjust stocking rates to favor riparian and shoreline vegetation.

Fencing designated tracts will maintain high fisheries values (blue ribbon trout stream), the need for riparian vegetation as a buffer zone, the high recreational values along the river, and the watershed values associated with riparian zone.

3. Delay fencing selected tracts of public lands on the Big Hole River, Bear Creek, and Taylor Creek pending evaluation of present management systems.

Allotments exist in the area where riparian zones are responding favorably to present grazing treatments and adjusted stocking levels. The most cost effective method is to improve riparian areas through application of intensive grazing management practices. Streambank fence construction and maintenance cost is very high. Therefore, further evaluation of present or proposed grazing management treatments is needed to determine if the riparian areas will respond. If suitable recovery is not realized, then streambanks must be fenced.

Axolotl Lakes

1. Implement a motor vehicle travel plan for the Axolotl Lakes area which mitigates the severe resource damage being inflicted from off-road vehicle travel.

Several problems within the Axolotl Lakes area are severely impacting resource values and recreational opportunities. Foremost are the numerous vehicle ways that have been developed from visitors traveling throughout the area. The soils are not suitable for the continuous vehicle travel. Consequently, severe erosion and loss of vegetation occur in the northern part of the area. Scenic quality is being severely impaired and resource damage is occurring.

2. Formulate and implement a recreation management plan which emphasizes enjoyment of the area's primitive, natural values.

The recreational resources on public and private lands within this area undoubtedly provide some of the most important recreation opportunities and values in southwestern Montana. Formulation and implementation of a recreation plan will protect existing recreational values and provide for additional recreational opportunities.

3. Manage livestock grazing in the Axolotl Lakes area to protect the unique axolotl habitat and lake ecosystem.

Cattle have had a significant impact on the recreational resources in this area. Riparian vegetation has been grazed back and trampling has occurred. Bank trampling has removed much of the shoreline vegetation. Excluding grazing from around affected lakeshores and implementing better grazing practices would prevent further damage and allow reclamation of disturbed areas.

4. Exclude timber harvesting, wheeled vehicles, and surface occupancy for development of leasable minerals within the axolotl habitat area.

This area is a diverse mosaic of sagebrush, aspen, mixed high elevation timber types, meadows, and marshes accentuated with several glacial pothole lakes. Blue Lake and other potholes are habitat for a rare form of neotonic tiger salamander. These salamanders have high scientific value. Prohibiting development activities within the habitat area will ensure the continued existence of this unique species.

Non-Motorized Trail Activity

1. Develop and implement an activity plan for bicyclists along the TransAmerica Bicycle Trail. Also develop sanitary and water facilities and tent pads on public land for bicyclists using the trail.

A portion of the Bike Centennial TransAmerica Bicycle Trail (established 1976) runs through the resource area. Approximately 2,000 cyclists used the trail in 1977 with use projected to increase. Correspondence from the Bike Centennial Committee cited a need for facilities at either Jackson or Wisdom.

2. Assist in a cooperative effort for alignment, designation, construction, and management of the Lewis and Clark and Nez Perce National Historic Trails and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail.

Final alignment of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, Lewis and Clark and Nez Perce National Historic Trails has not been specified. Several agencies are involved in these trails, portions of which involve considerable amounts of public land. Where trails traverse public land, special management consideration will be given to preserve scenic qualities.

3. Develop and implement by 1982 a resource area-wide sign plan that comprehensively evaluates signing needs to more effectively identify public lands, travel routes, recreation areas, and mileages to important areas of interest.

Throughout the planning unit, signs are lacking to identify the location of public lands. Hunters, fishermen, and

other members of the recreating public pursuing recreational opportunities are especially hampered by the lack of signing. Development of a signing program will help eliminate trespass problems.

4. Implement a cooperative effort with Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks and Forest Service to identify and designate areas suitable and available for commercial outfitting which do not impair the general public's enjoyment of that area.

The demand for commercial outfitting on all public lands in southwest Montana is increasing. A coordinated effort would reduce user conflicts and resource damage, and provide better user distribution.

Cultural Resources

1. Nominate to the National Register of Historic Places the following areas considered eligible as archaeological districts: Everson Creek and Muddy Creek. Until nomination is accomplished, disallow mining, timber harvest, or other surface disturbing activities which would impair the value of the resource.

Everson Creek contains a major lithic quarry which was utilized by native Americans over a long period of time. The area offers possibilities of gaining information about an area's cultural distribution pattern analysis and stratigraphic data necessary for understanding the area's cultural history. Currently, Everson Creek is receiving fairly widespread disturbance from artifact collectors.

Muddy Creek is a limited geographic unit with a Great Basin-like biological makeup, and appears to have a long cultural history. The area contains sites with buried and stratified deposits, and offers valuable research possibilities on sealed stratified sites. The area has an abundance of clay soils and a high rate of erosion.

Wilderness Study and Management

1. Continue to implement interim management guidelines on Instant Wilderness Study Areas until a decision on wilderness is made by Congress.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 mandates this action due to the nature and inherent qualities of the areas. Reports for Centennials are due in Congress by FY81; Bear Trap and Humburg Spires are due in FY80. Until Congress makes determination on whether these three areas will be wilderness, they must be managed to preserve their wilderness characteristics.

2. Apply interim management guidelines on all areas being intensively inventoried which subsequently reach wilderness study status. Management actions proposed in such areas are subject to guidelines provided for in "Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Wilderness Study Areas."

Various activities may occur in WSAs that may or may not be allowed in designated wilderness areas. Activities that do not cause physical changes that would impair the area's wilderness suitability can be allowed. Temporary impacts on wilderness suitability that can be rehabilitated within a reasonable time can be allowed in a WSA. Activities that have long-lasting impacts will not be allowed unless they are necessary to conduct such uses as grandfathered mineral or grazing uses.

Visual Resource Management

1. Maintain, enhance, and rehabilitate the resources of the Dillon Resource Area in accordance with management classes and guidelines.

Scenic quality is a basic, essential component of most recreation activities. The majority of recreationists surveyed in 1977 and 1978 BLM user surveys stated a preference for rustic, primitive recreational opportunities. Maintenance, enhancement, and, where needed, rehabilitation of scenic values is essential if the needs and preferences of the public are to be met.

Vehicle Restrictions

Motorized vehicle travel is restricted or closed in those areas listed below to prevent soil erosion, protect critical wildlife habitats, enhance hunting opportunities, and comply with

guidelines for instant wilderness study and new proposed wilderness study areas.

PROPOSED VEHICLE RESTRICTIONS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Type & Season of Closure</u>
Centennial Mountains	12,000	Yearlong
Bear Trap Canyon	5,120	Yearlong
Humbug Spires	6,320	Yearlong
East Fork Blacktail	6,280	Yearlong
Upper Clark Canyon	3,000	Yearlong
Bad Luck Creek	640	Yearlong
Axolotl Lake	2,160	Yearlong
Dutch Hollow	2,240	Seasonal (fall)
N. Side Centennial Valley	6,840	Seasonal (spring)
Hidden Pasture Creek	4,100	Admin. access only
Blacktail Mountains	19,800	Admin. access only
Jake Canyon	920	Seasonal (winter)
Blacktail Mountain	440	Seasonal (spring)
Craver Creek	640	Seasonal (spring)
Morrison-Hildreth Creeks	1,600	Seasonal (spring)
Sheser Creek	2,440	Seasonal (spring)
Divide Creek	2,160	Seasonal (spring)
Bear Creek (Everson Creek)	720	Seasonal (spring)
Bear Creek (Trapper Creek)	1,280	Seasonal (spring)
Bender Creek	240	Seasonal (spring)
Quaking Aspen Creek	640	Seasonal (spring)
West Madison	640	Seasonal (winter)
Jack-Idaho Creek	8,300	Seasonal (winter)
Davey Creek	2,200	Seasonal (winter-spring)
E. Fork Meadow Creek	320	Seasonal (spring)
Biggs Creek-Hill Gulch	1,200	Seasonal (spring)
Ruby Range	32,480	Seasonal (fall)
Reservoir Gulch	960	Seasonal (spring)
Sheep Gulch	1,900	Seasonal (winter)
Dickie Hills	2,800	Seasonal (winter)
Jimmy New Creek	7,600	Seasonal (winter)
Frying Pan	400	Closure of certain roads (yearlong)
Everson-Black Canyon	7,210	Closure of certain roads (yearlong)
Dyce Creek	11,200	Closure of certain roads (yearlong)
Muddy Creek (W. of Dell)	12,000	Closure of certain roads (yearlong) and seasonal (winter) closure of all roads in the drainage

The Dillon Resource Area has many outstanding scenic and recreation values. Some of these are being impaired by uncontrolled, motorized vehicle travel. Hunting, fishing, and scenic values are being threatened by resultant disturbances and erosion is occurring from uncontrolled ORV use.

Public lands in the resource area provide many critical wintering and brooding areas for game and non-game wildlife species. Vehicle noise and activity disrupts breeding cycles, and results in wildlife retreating to marginal habitats. This places undue stress on affected birds and animals, and ultimately, reduced populations.

Cumulative Environmental Overview

The Centennial Mountains provide some of the highest quality scenic and recreational values in southwestern Montana. In fact, this area offers the best opportunity for primitive, unconfined solitude and recreation experiences on public lands in the Dillon Resource Area. Prohibiting development from Mat-singale Creek eastward would maintain scenic values and preserve opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreation experiences in this area. Extensive resource development westward would degrade scenic quality and impair the unspoiled character the area currently possesses. Timber harvesting and mineral development would particularly affect users of the Continental Divide Trail through timber removal, mineral extraction, and road construction. The increased recreation access afforded by road development would detract from the primitive recreational experience, possibly create vehicle travel problems, and increase hunter congestion. Further reductions in hunting quality would be guaranteed with any disruptions to wildlife habitat.

The Madison and Big Hole Rivers offer some of the most outstanding sport fishing opportunities in the United States. Both streams are classified as Class I or "blue ribbon" fisheries by the State of Montana. Instituting and implementing the special management prescriptions detailed in the current planning system would significantly contribute to resolving many of the problems recognized by state, federal, and local agencies and private citizens. Of utmost importance is the

formulation of a river corridor management plan for the Madison River which specifies measures to protect the resource and identifies management options to maintain and expand recreational opportunities. Implementation of this river corridor management plan and MFP recommendations would resolve the problems of subdivision development, increasing fishing pressure, scenic intrusion, and livestock grazing.

The public and adjacent private lands in the Axolotl Lakes area provide diverse as well as unique scientific and recreation opportunities. Instituting the MFP decisions would eliminate the severe resource damage occurring from motorized vehicles, protect the axolotl habitat area from development, and insure the provision of undeveloped, unconfined recreational experiences in the northern area. Timber harvesting and mineral development in the remaining area would impair the outstanding scenic quality and degrade the unspoiled character the area currently possesses. The ability of the area to provide for primitive, undeveloped recreational experiences would be severely limited.

Developing recreational facilities at Ruby Reservoir would greatly expand water-based recreational opportunities and prevent further resource degradation from off-road vehicle travel, litter, and human waste. With development, the area's capability to withstand heavy use would increase and the type of recreation experiences visitors desire would be served.

The decision to implement travel restrictions and exclude timber harvesting in the Humbug Spires area should this area not receive wilderness designation would meet the objective of maintaining the area's undeveloped character and the capability for providing outstanding primitive recreational opportunities and experiences.

The decision to strictly regulate development in the East Fork Blacktail Creek would protect one of the most valuable recreational resources in the Dillon Resource Area. Restricting motor vehicle access will limit hunting opportunities for some, but the benefits derived from reduced game harassment and hunter congestion should significantly improve overall hunting quality. Excluding timber harvesting and prohibiting livestock grazing along the creek would maintain the outstanding

scenic quality and greatly reduce the conflicts between cattle and recreationists in the camping area. The excellent sport fishing opportunities would be protected and the recreationists' expressed desires for unspoiled, primitive experiences would be met.

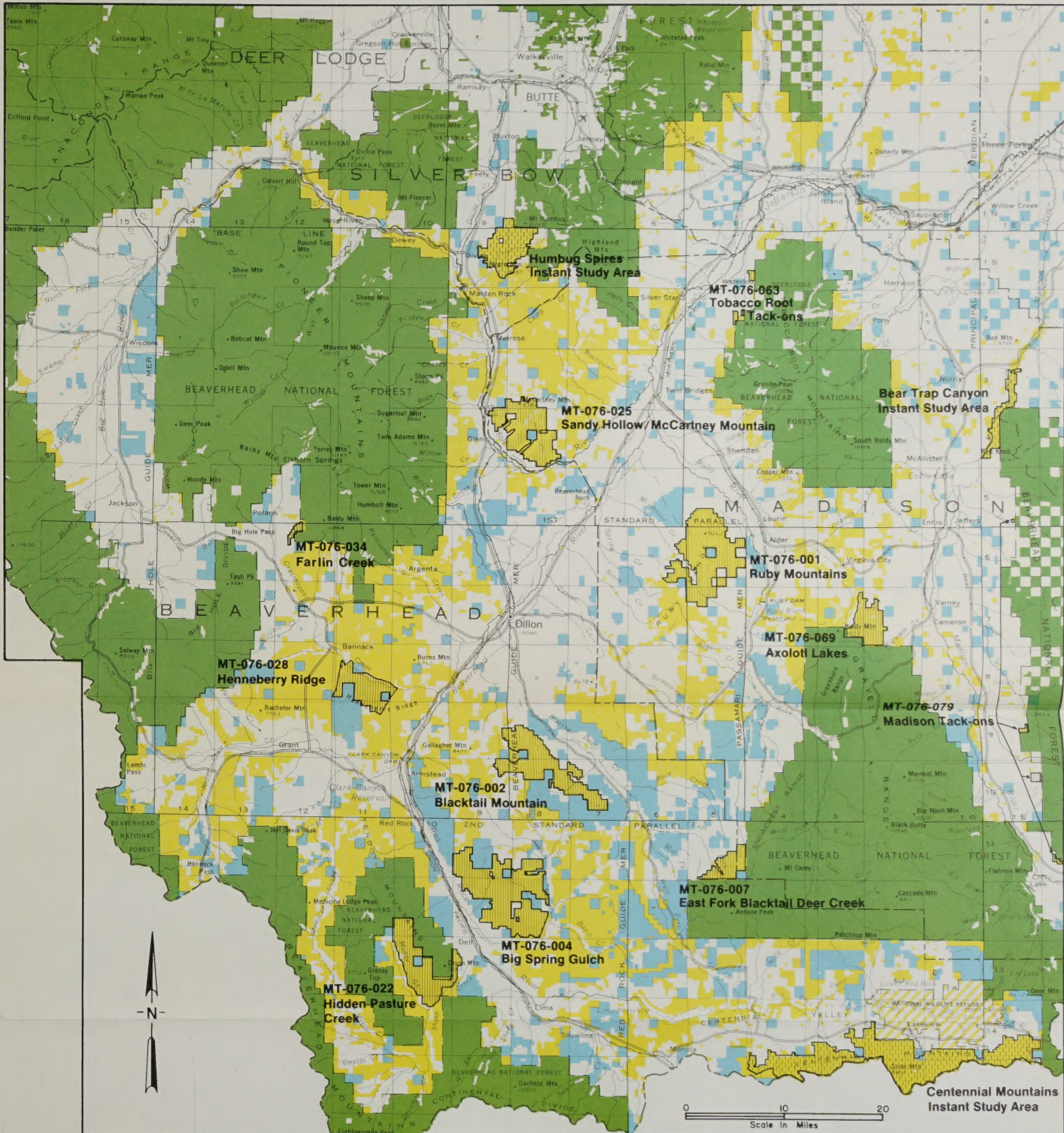
The decision to assist in providing for nonmotorized recreational opportunities such as bicycling and hiking will greatly expand the availability of these forms of activities. The Montana Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan indicates southwestern Montana is highly deficient in the supply of these activities and projections indicate an expected 26% rise in demand by 1990. Development of the four nationally important trails (Continental Divide, Lewis and Clark, Nez Perce, and TransAmerica Bicycle Trails) along with upgrading an existing trail will contribute significantly to alleviating the current deficient supply and help in meeting the projected 25% rise in demand.

Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places of Emerson and Muddy Creek archaeological complexes will result in restrictions and mitigation requirements for some other activities. Recreation will have to provide increased supervision of these areas, as well as a long-term research orientation. However, specific activity plans should identify resource impacts and needs, and allow development of multiple use activities while preserving cultural values.

Designated WSA's and ISA's will remain in their respective designation until enacted upon by Congress, regardless of the BLM's recommendation as to their eventual wilderness disposition. During the study phase and during the reporting phase to Congress, Interim Management Guidelines will be enforced to preserve the wilderness character of the areas. These guidelines restrict the types of activities which can occur on WSA's and ISA's. Grandfathered and low impact activities will be allowed, but major impact activities will be restricted. This will protect the existing wilderness characteristics but will delay or perhaps prevent some possible economic uses of these areas. As a generalization, grazing use will continue without significant restrictions; but timber, minerals, and oil and gas uses may face restrictive limitations.

Applying the recommended visual resource management classes and guidelines will preserve and maintain the existing scenic quality in areas where management has upgraded or retained existing visual quality objectives. Developmental activities within these areas will be subject to strict measures which seek to mitigate visual impacts. This could make some programs more costly, and in some instances, possibly make some programs economically infeasible. Scenic quality in areas where visual quality objectives have been reduced can be expected to be degraded according to the type, degree, and amount of developmental activities. Scenic quality will be improved in areas where rehabilitation efforts are successful.

Each road closure is formulated to achieve a specific identified need. Watershed and wildlife resources are the primary benefitting activities which will be protected from disturbances on identified elk calving grounds, crucial big game winter ranges, and high quality fall big game habitats. Watershed benefits will be accrued primarily in the spring in such cases where vehicle access would cause undue damage to soils saturated with moisture. In these instances of protective action, big game herds will be expected to respond favorably as a result of removing sources of disturbance during crucial periods of the year. Watershed values will be protected so that accelerated soil erosion is not encouraged and land productivity is retained.



LEGEND

Bureau of Land Management (surface).

U.S. Forest Service (surface).

State of Montana (surface).

Instant study area.

Proposed wilderness study area.

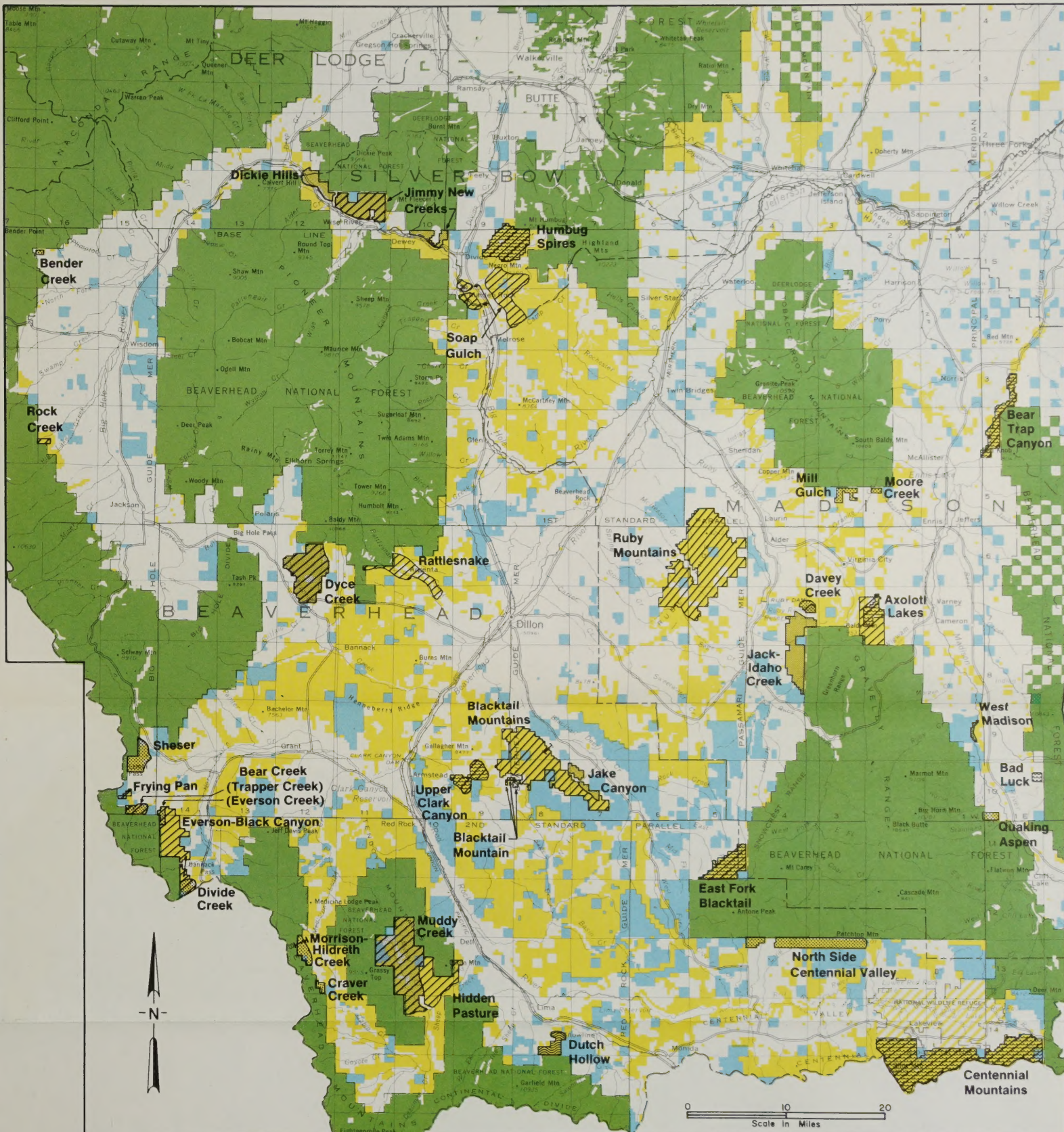
Final designations by State Director
January-February 1980.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Butte District Office Dillon Area Office

MAP 6

WILDERNESS

SOURCE: B.L.M., 1979



LEGEND

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Bureau of Land Management (surface). | Fall motorized vehicle closure. |
| U.S. Forest Service (surface). | Winter motorized vehicle closure. |
| State of Montana (surface). | Proposed road closures and travel restrictions (specific roads to be determined). |
| Road closure. | No development. |
| Spring motorized vehicle closure. | |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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MAP 7

RECREATION

SOURCE: B.L.M., 1979



Closure of specified roads is proposed to reduce adverse impacts to watershed and wildlife and provide primitive recreational opportunities.



Providing physical and legal access to public lands is needed for resource management and public use.



The Axolotl Lakes area will be considered for ACEC (Area of Critical Environmental Concern) designation. Designation would require special management consideration to be given to the protection of critical values in the area. Other areas will also be considered for designation.

Other

FIRE MANAGEMENT

1. Develop an aerial and ground detection plan and develop cooperative agreements with other fire fighting organizations to expedite fire suppression.

Detection plans are necessary to ensure adequate and economical fire detection and suppression.

2. Develop a modified suppression plan for wilderness areas and selected areas in which resource values can be enhanced by differing levels and types of fire management.

As fire is recognized as a natural part of the range and forest ecosystem, in some instances, such as in wilderness areas, it may be desirable to allow the fire to run its course. This will maintain these areas in a more natural state with regard to fuel levels and vegetative condition than if the fire were totally excluded.

Cumulative Environmental Overview

Development of new fire suppression organizations and dispatch methods will provide more effective wildfire suppression which will reduce fire control costs and lessen adverse environmental impacts associated with wildfires.

Development of modified suppression plans will reduce adverse impacts associated with fire suppression actions. Some areas may be allowed to burn if desirable and in accordance with site-specific planning.

ACCESS

1. Provide for the acquisition of a minimum of six access routes annually. The following routes are prioritized by activity for the purpose of acquiring legal access:

Lands

Area:
Armstead Mountain Communication Site
Small Horn Canyon Road

Forest Products

Area:
Small Horn
Bannack Pass
Peet Creek
Shesser Creek
Barton Gulch
Garden Creek

Minerals

Area:
Axes Canyon
Barton Gulch
Iron Rod
Camp Creek/Soap Gulch
Jeff Davis
Poole Creek

Range

AMP:
Matador
Gallagher Mountains
Barton Gulch
Axolotl Lakes
Sweetwater
7 Spring/Big Hole

Wildlife

Provide hunters access into the Ruby Mountains

Recreation

Area:
Axolotl Lakes
Ashbough Canyon
Upper Clark Canyon
Frying Pan Creek
Barton Gulch
Ayers Canyon

Access is needed (1) for public use and enjoyment in addition to resource management purposes; (2) to provide authorization for constraining use of roads and trails controlled by the Bureau of Land Management either

seasonal, yearly, or for administrative purposes when protection or preservation is needed; and (3) to construct and maintain where feasible, hiking trails, horse trails, and roads.

Cumulative Environmental Overview

The acquisition of rights-of-way to public lands will provide access for public use and management purposes. Impacts will generally be beneficial. Adverse impacts will occur to some private landowners. Many will object to rights-of-way across their property.

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN RECOMMENDATIONS (A Partial Listing of Decisions)

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) mandates protection of important environmental values by designating certain areas as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs). ACECs are so defined to include those areas where special attention, within the multiple use management concept, is required to protect the environment and prevent irreparable damage to important public land resources.

Typical ACECs would protect important historic, cultural, or scenic values; fish and wildlife resources; or other natural systems or processes. Within the Dillon Resource Area, the following areas have been selected for consideration as potential ACECs.

1. Consider public land in the Soap Gulch-Camp Creek and Maiden Rock areas for ACEC designation.

This area (73%-93% public land) contains the only significant bighorn sheep herd on public land in the Dillon Resource Area. Data collected thus far on the herd suggest a vigorous, expanding and high quality population. Bighorn sheep are probably the most highly sought after and prized big game animal in North America. The value of a bighorn sheep in Colorado is estimated at \$11,200 (Colorado Division of Wildlife). This area appears to meet ACEC criteria as presently defined.

2. Consider Clark Canyon and the Centennial Mountains from Nemesis Mountain to Price Creek for designation as ACECs.

Of the public land in the Dillon Resource Area, the Centennial Mountains probably contain the greatest diversity of both flora and fauna, and comprise the most aesthetic landscape. Watershed conditions constitute a frail, unstable, and vulnerable resource.

Considering the existence of four species of threatened or endangered wildlife, at least six species of "special concern or interest," and the only remaining wild, self-sustaining population of grayling in Montana existing in the Centennial range, ACEC designation appears appropriate.

3. Consider the public lands in Lima Reservoir area for ACEC designation.

Lima Reservoir is considered crucial molting habitat for Pacific Flyway Canada geese. About 10,000 geese, 250-300 trumpeter swans, and 30,000-40,000 ducks annually concentrate here for molting and migration staging habitat. Disturbance of molting waterfowl and the resultant loss of this ideal molting habitat are of primary concern.

4. Consider an ACEC on high density ferruginous hawk nesting habitat in the Madison Consolidated Planning Area.

Ferruginous hawks are listed as species of special interest by Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, as well as several other adjacent western states. Human activities are known to cause ferruginous hawk nest abandonment when they occur during crucial egg incubation periods. BLM provides crucial nesting habitat for the hawks.

5. Consider Sage Creek antelope and sage grouse wintering complex for ACEC designation.

This area winters an estimated 1,000-1,500 antelope. In the past decades, an estimated 3,000 antelope wintered on Sage Creek. A massive winter die-off occurred as a

result of competition between domestic sheep and antelope. Some sage grouse winter use occurs. At least two large strutting grounds occur in the area. Nesting, brooding, and summer-fall grouse use is documented. Mining, grazing, and wildlife use in this area are all compatible so long as crucial limiting factors of each activity are recognized and supplied. Establishment of an ACEC will provide recognition of valuable habitats for antelope and sage grouse and accompanying management considerations to perpetuate such values.

6. Consider Big Sheep Creek and its canyon tributaries and all public land in the Muddy Creek Watershed for ACEC designation.

Significant cultural resources exist in Big Sheep Creek Canyon and potentially within the Muddy Creek Watershed. Wildlife values are significant in this area, including highly suspected endangered species habitat, sage grouse breeding nesting, and brood rearing habitat, and extremely high fisheries values. Frail, unstable stream banks in Muddy Creek and highly erosive soils within the watershed indicate special management consideration is needed.

7. Consider the Madison River corridor for designation as an ACEC.

The Madison River is identified as one of the top recreational features that occurs within the resource area. It is a blue ribbon trout fishery that attracts national recreational use because of its fisheries and its close proximity to Yellowstone National Park. Designating the river corridor an ACEC would promote specific consideration and priority for resolving the many identified problems.

8. Consider ACEC designation on approximately 5,440 acres in the Axolotl Lakes area.

The Axolotl Lakes area provides diverse as well as unique scientific and recreation opportunities. Opportunities include big game and upland game bird hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, picnicking, snowmobiling, and cross

country skiing. The lake is habitat for Montana's only neotenic (axolotl) salamander population which has high scientific value. An ACEC designation would provide special management attention to protect and prevent irreparable damage to this unique area.

9. Consider the Virginia City Historic District, Bannack Historic District, and Everson Creek for ACEC designation.

These three areas contain significant paleontologic, archaeological, and historic values. In order to maintain these values and reduce conflicts, these areas of historic and archaeological significance should be carefully managed and noncompatible or deteriorating uses eliminated.

10. Consider public lands in the East Fork of Blacktail Deer Creek for ACEC designation.

The public land included within and adjacent to the Blacktail Deer Creek game range has extremely high wildlife values. Approximately 1,000 elk utilize this habitat for winter survival. The elk herd provides over 8,000 hunter days annually at an estimated expenditure of \$265,000. The deeded lands in the area were purchased solely for the management of elk.

11. Designate Upper Centennial Basin Bald Eagle Nesting Area as an ACEC.

This area is presently used by bald eagles for nesting. It is the only known bald eagle nesting site in the area on public lands. This designation is determined necessary to protect bald eagle nesting habitat.

12. Consider the Jerry Johnson Creek area for ACEC designation.

Approximately 200 elk and 300 deer use the area for winter range. This winter range is necessary to maintain existing populations of deer and elk.

13. Consider the Badger Gulch-Reservoir Creek area for ACEC designation.

The area is crucial antelope and sage grouse winter and breeding habitat. An estimated 500-700 antelope winter in the area. The area also winters large numbers of sage grouse. There are at least four strutting grounds and as many as 300 birds have been seen in one group.

ACTION AFTER THE MFP

These decisions provide the basis for guiding future management actions through more detailed stages of on-the-ground action plans and environmental assessments. Future activity plans must conform to management framework planning decisions. Decision guidelines presented in the planning document are subject to revision as management climate dictates. Such revisions will become necessary as resource data and knowledge improves, technology changes, mandated by new legislation, or social and economic demand changes. Major revisions in program direction will be subject to public review and input.

The implementation of management actions set forth in this document is governed by availability of manpower and funds. Priorities for implementation is based on individual program thrust as mandated by legislation and resource needs. The overall plan provides the basis for carrying out a balanced multiple use program providing each program is funded. This document will serve as the basis for developing program budget increases and preparing annual work plan budgets.

INTERRELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER PLANS

The other major land use plan within the resource area is the Beaverhead National Forest plan (approved February 1978). The BLM and Forest Service plans relate closely in many areas, particularly in grazing management, access, and timber management. Both agencies have reviewed the other's plan during development over the last several years.

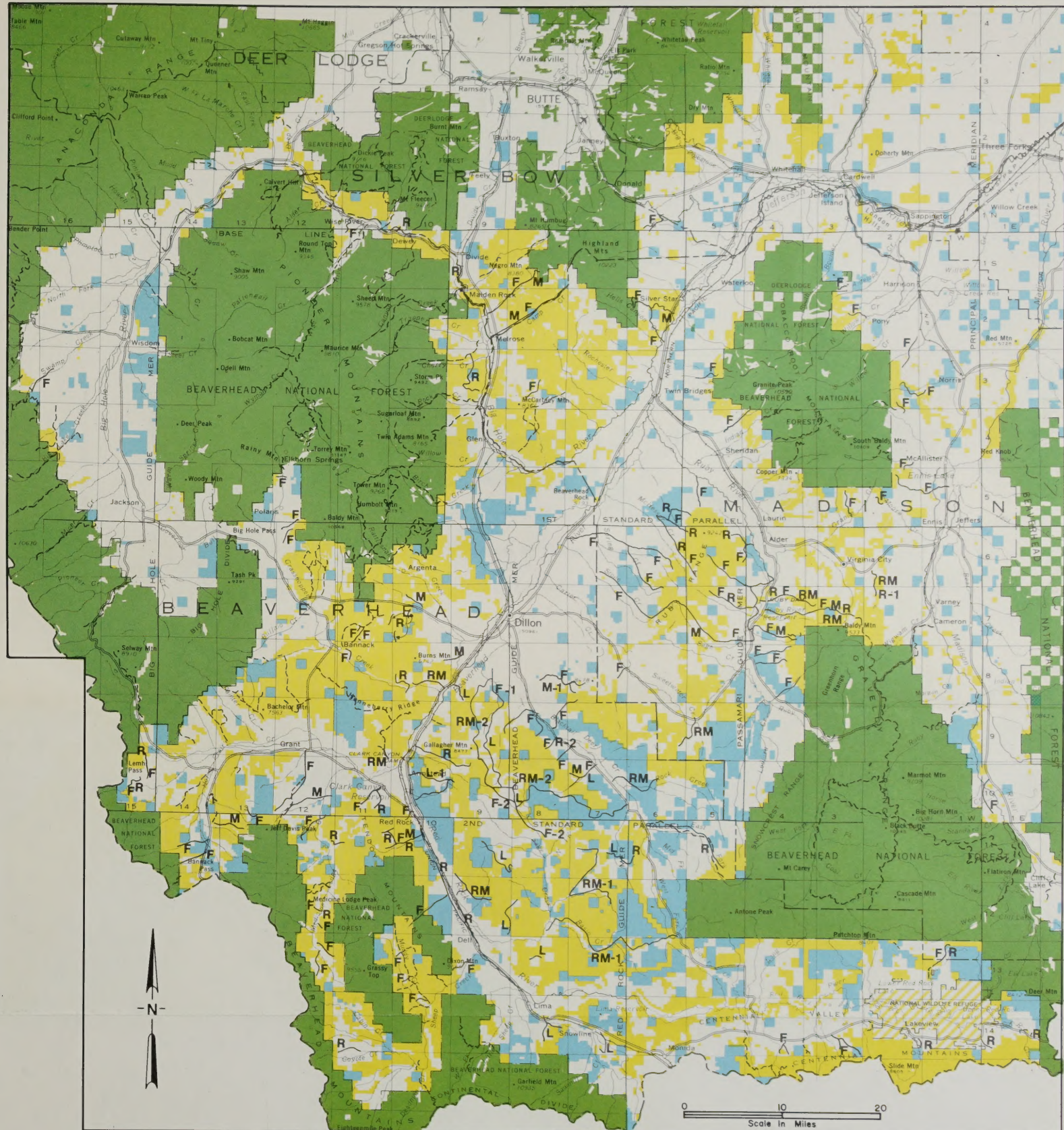
The Management Framework Plan is interrelated to the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks (MDFW&P) plan (1978 Montana Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, November 1978) in the areas of recreation and wildlife/fisheries management. This is a key element of the MFP, since wildlife habitat is directly affected by BLM forage allocations. This is particularly important where BLM winter habitats affect big game numbers. Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks has made substantial input into the Dillon MFP.

Many MFP decisions affect water quality off BLM lands, and state water quality standards and Section 208 plans have been used to develop the MFP. Besides MDFW&P and the State Water Quality Bureau, plans for grazing management have been coordinated with the Department of State Lands, where mixed ownership in allotments occurs.

Grazing management decisions affect private land in many allotments and coordination with individual ranch plans has been accomplished with individual landowners and the Soil Conservation Service.

Special site-specific coordination with other land use plans was required. For example:

1. Beaverhead and Madison Counties - on solid waste disposal plans and protection of community watersheds.
2. MDFW&P on lands within state game ranges such as Mt. Haggin and the East Fork Blacktail area.



LEGEND

- Bureau of Land Management (surface).
- U.S. Forest Service (surface).
- State of Montana (surface).
- Federal Access (B.L.M. and F.S.).
- Access needs by activity.

M-2 Priority by activity.

ACTIVITY

- R=Recreation
- F=Forestry
- L=Lands
- RM=Range
- M=Minerals

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Butte District Office Dillon Area Office

MAP 8

ACCESS

SOURCE: B.L.M., 1979



LEGEND

Bureau of Land Management (surface).

U.S. Forest Service (surface).

State of Montana (surface).

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
(Squares signify areas of 40 acres).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Butte District Office Dillon Area Office

MAP 9

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

SOURCE: B.L.M., 1979

Appendix

ADDRESSES - MONTANA BLM ORGANIZATION

MONTANA STATE OFFICE
P.O. Box 30157
222 North 32nd Street
Billings, Montana 59101
Telephone: Com: 657-6561
FTS: 585-6561

BUTTE DISTRICT OFFICE
P.O. Box 308
106 North Parkmont
Butte, Montana 59701
Telephone: Com: 723-6561
FTS: 585-2415

(Same address and phone number for
Headwaters Resource Area)

DILLON RESOURCE AREA
P.O. Box 1048
Ibey Building, N. Dillon
Dillon, Montana 59725
Telephone: Com: 683-2337

GARNET RESOURCE AREA
P.O. Box 4427
1819 Holborn
Missoula, Montana 59801
Telephone: Com: 329-3686
FTS: 585-3686

LEWISTOWN DISTRICT OFFICE
Airport Road
Drawer 1160
Lewistown, Montana 59457
Telephone: Com: 538-7461

(Same address and phone number for
Judith Resource Area)

PHILLIPS RESOURCE AREA
P.O. Box B
501 South 2nd Street E.
Malta, Montana 59538
Telephone: Com: 654-1240

VALLEY RESOURCE AREA
Route 1, Box 775
Glasgow, Montana 59230
Telephone: Com: 228-4316

BILLINGS RESOURCE AREA
810 E. Main Street
Billings, Montana 59101
Telephone: Com: 657-6262
FTS: 585-6262

HAVRE RESOURCE AREA
Post Office Building
Drawer 911
Havre, Montana 59501
Telephone: Com: 265-5891

MILES CITY DISTRICT OFFICE
P.O. Box 940
W. of Miles City
Miles City, Montana 59301
Telephone: Com: 232-4331

(Same address and phone number for
Powder River and Big Dry Resource
Areas)

SOUTH DAKOTA RESOURCE AREA
310 Roundup Street
Belle Fourche, South Dakota 57717
Telephone: Com: 892-2526

DICKINSON DISTRICT OFFICE
P.O. Box 1229
Pulver Hall
Dickinson, North Dakota 58601
Telephone: Com: 225-9148

4 DISTRICTS

LEGEND

- ★ STATE OFFICE
- ▲ DISTRICT OFFICE
- AREA OFFICE
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- - - RESOURCE AREA BOUNDARY

The map displays the state of Montana divided into four districts. District 1 is in the northwest, District 2 in the north-central, District 3 in the south-central, and District 4 in the southeast. Major cities are marked with symbols: Butte (District Office), Missoula (Area Office), Lewistown (Area Office), Miles City (Area Office), and Billings (Area Office). The map also shows the boundaries of North Dakota and South Dakota to the east.

4 DISTRICTS

LEGEND

- * STATE OFFICE
 ▲ DISTRICT OFFICE
 ● AREA OFFICE
 — DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 --- RESOURCE AREA BOUNDARY

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE DILLON ISSUES BROCHURE, MAY 5 THROUGH JUNE 27, 1979

This summarizes approximately 122 comments resulting from distribution of 200 brochures at 5 open houses and mailing 930 public comment brochures. There was widespread, general support of most of the land use recommendations. Specific comments by each issue are discussed below.

A number of respondents talked about too much government. A feeling that there are too many regulations and controls often times seems to cause negative reactions to land management proposals, and not on the merits of the proposals themselves. An example of this view was expressed as follows:

"More than almost any other thing in life, the Westerner enjoys and appreciates his freedom to do what he wants, go where he wants, and not have to furnish reports or obtain permits before he engages in an activity. This freedom is, for most Westerners, valued far higher than money, because they usually sacrifice the big money they could make elsewhere for the advantages of living in the West. While most of these individuals treat the public lands with respect and care, they highly resent anyone telling them how, where, or when they can or can't use them."

Some people felt that recreation and wildlife were being over-emphasized at the expense of the commodity issues. There was also a great deal of interest in BLM acquiring, disposing of, or exchanging land.

Also of note throughout the comments was the diversity of the opinions expressed, the lack of recognition that the Bureau is under legal mandates to do much of what is considered unpopular, and the often-expressed opinion (even though it was not raised as an issue) that better access to BLM land is needed.

Recreation Closures

This was seen as an important issue, touching directly on the personal freedom question. A consensus was that closures should not be made without excellent reason, and that BLM must be prepared to defend each closure.

There was only limited information either in support of or in opposition to proposed closures on specific areas. This was probably due at least in part to the generalized nature of the proposal as written. Consequently, BLM must take care to seek full public participation in any proposed road closure well before it becomes implemented.

A majority of people favored at least some closures. Specifically, a closure on the East Fork of Blacktail Creek received considerable support. Opinion was generally opposed to a closure at Axolotl Lakes.

Some people felt that road closures discriminate against senior citizens and the handicapped. Others commented that closures will require policing, questioning BLM's ability to do the policing.

Finally, from the comments it was apparent that people do not generally understand that although an area is closed, BLM can make exceptions to the closure for valid reasons (e.g., maintenance of improvements).

Big Sheep Canyon

Response to this issue was light, although a clear majority favored the decision. As in other areas, opposition was expressed to BLM acquiring land here. Those who were most familiar with the area tended to oppose recreational development; there was significant opposition to creation of developed recreation sites. The concept of a one-quarter mile undeveloped corridor along the creek met with general agreement.

Centennials

Wilderness is the issue here. Public opinion expressed in response to the issues brochure was nearly equally divided on whether or not the area should receive wilderness status.

Few responses were received on the proposal to manage the area from Matsingale Creek to the east end of the range as roadless if the area were not designated wilderness. Public sentiment is in favor of reviewing the SEA withdrawal.

Comments on the existing phosphate mining leases were mixed, but generally favored allowing the leases to continue.

Axolotl Lakes

The general feeling seems to be that BLM is proposing a little more in this area than is necessary to take advantage of the recreation resource; i.e., that maybe the area (except for a very small portion) should not be roadless.

The area is acknowledged as special by nearly everyone, and so there was little opposition to considering the Axolotl Lakes area as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

Despite the sentiment opposing roadless status for the Axolotl Lakes area, since it meets the criteria for wilderness review, it must of course be examined in this light; this fact was not brought out in the issues brochure where it might have allayed some concern the Bureau seems to be acting arbitrarily. Finally, very strong opposition was expressed to BLM acquiring water rights on the lakes.

Madison and Big Hole Rivers

Some comments indicated that BLM is stepping out of its jurisdiction with its proposals. In particular, many people spoke against the BLM's trying to acquire instream flow reservation rights thereby attempting to change the irrigation patterns that have been established on the Big Hole.

From another corner, some concern was expressed that the BLM's silence was an attempt to avoid responsibility for considering both the Madison and the Big Hole Rivers for the Wild and Scenic Rivers system.

Although it is clearly recognized as a problem, there was no consensus on solutions to the thermal pollution at Ennis Lake, nor the degree to which the Bureau should be involved in such efforts.

There was general opposition to increasing the number of developed recreation sites on either river.

Elk

There was solid majority support for the BLM proposals. Some ranchers objected to providing winter feed for an increasing number of elk while at the same time losing public forage for livestock. However, other people expressed the view that the BLM proposals did not go nearly far enough in providing needed forage for elk. There was general agreement on the value of elk, including their economic value.

Deer and Other Game

There was general strong support for the proposals under this heading, although not as strong as for the elk proposals. Many people commented, both pro and con, on the proposal to control sagebrush on a limited basis. There seems to be pronounced lack of agreement among the public concerning the effect of sagebrush control measures. The issue brochure might have clarified things more by including the following information: that of the 8,000 acres proposed for control, 6,500 acres are to be burned and 1,500 acres chemically treated; and further, that the 8,000 acres cited is a reduction due to multiple use tradeoffs from 80,000 acres proposed earlier in the planning process.

Some concern with the fence modification proposal might have been avoided had the issues brochure assured the public that the fence modifications would only be done in the course of routine maintenance and not as a massive special project.

Threatened and Endangered Species

This issue was marked by a lack of knowledge on the part of the public. The Bureau has a legal responsibility under the Threatened and Endangered Species Act to protect and enhance the habitats for these species.

Opinion was nearly evenly split on the issue, with perhaps a modest majority favoring the BLM proposals. Those living in the Lima/Centennial Valley area (where most of the proposals are centered) tended to oppose the proposals the most. Those favoring the proposals were more in favor of protecting falcons and eagles than wolves and grizzly bears.

Watershed and Riparian Habitats

Watershed values and riparian habitats were listed as separate issues in the brochure, but the proposals and their responses were similar enough to be regarded as a single issue.

About three-quarters of the respondents favored BLM proposals to more actively protect streambanks from damaging uses. Some ranchers feel strongly that cattle do not harm streams, or that their cattle must have access to streams on public land.

Some stockman concern with the Bureau's proposed treatment of riparian areas might have been alleviated by inclusion in the brochure of a statement to the effect that the existing situation will be examined closely on each allotment before streambank treatment is prescribed.

Lands and Realty

Here again, more background in the issues brochure may have alleviated unnecessary concern with one of the sub-issues. Throughout the brochure, many people commented on the need for maintaining stock driveways - particularly in light of the current energy crisis. The Bureau does not wish to curtail the trailing of stock. Trailing of stock requires a permit, whether on a withdrawal or not. Stock driveway withdrawals were made for the protection of stockmen in an era when all public land was expected to pass into private ownership. They are archaic today and have only a hindering effect to proper land management.

Most of the lands and realty proposals received widespread public support. The strongest opposition to the proposals was to land tenure adjustments. A significant minority of respondents feel:

BLM should dispose of land and not acquire any;
BLM should not purchase land, only trade; and
agricultural land should be sold, not leased.

Many people specifically endorsed the BLM's sale of small, isolated tracts (even when they opposed nearly everything else in the brochure). A number of people felt such sales should include a provision giving preferential status to the owners of the adjacent land.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

The concept of ACECs is a new one to many people. There was a rather light response to this section of the brochure probably because of a lack of understanding of the concept. A few viewed the concept as an avenue to create "de facto" wilderness areas which could not be created any other way.

The following areas were suggested for ACEC's by the public:

Bannack
Beartrap Canyon
Humbug Spires
Madison River
Big Hole River
Lima Reservoir

These were in addition to the Centennial Mountains, Axolotl Lakes, and Muddy Creek/Big Sheep Creek areas, listed in the brochure as possible ACECs.

Forestry

A large number of respondents were opposed to timber harvest in the Centennials but probably an equal or greater number were in favor of harvesting. A few other specific areas were cited as being unsuitable for timber harvest, but no others were recommended for harvest. Future forestry action plans will determine future harvest sites with full public review.

Nearly a quarter of the respondents stated that, in general, the wood resource on BLM land is being wasted and that the Bureau should be cutting more timber whenever it is environmentally feasible to do so.

Range

(See also summary of comments on sagebrush control under the "Deer and Other Game" heading, and comments on stock driveways under the "Lands and Realty" heading.)

A large majority (about 80%) of the respondents favor the BLM range proposals. Even some operators who oppose nearly everything else in the brochure favored the range improvement proposals. The public response strongly favored removal of the wild horses from the Rocky Hills, Sweetwater, Barton Gulch, and Garden Creek areas.

Minerals

A great deal of interest was expressed in minerals and their development and a majority of respondents concurred with the Bureau's approach in general. However, many felt that some proposals were potentially restrictive but were worded too generally for agreement or disagreement. Unfortunately, space limitations in the brochure prevented more detailed presentation of the proposals. A significant minority expressed the feeling that as few restrictions as possible should be placed on the development of oil, gas, and hardrock minerals.

Eagle Trapping

A majority of respondents favored the proposal. (Those who read the full proposal in the Management Framework Plan may be interested in certain changes that will be made in the proposal before final adoption.) The decision on eagle trapping on public lands will be based on current year factors in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service instead of on lamb losses of the previous year. A majority of trapping sites are on private land.

Table 1: Summary table showing current licensed use, total range survey and forage allocations

Allotment Category	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocation (AUMs)	Watershed Allocation (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level w/Intensive Management ^{2/}
Existing AMP (Table 2)	44,287 ^{1/}	44,644	--	589	44,055	44,055
Proposed AMP (Table 3)	61,664	64,570	1,041	348	49,517	63,181 ^{3/}
Custodial (Table 4)	19,426	16,863	402	--	16,461	16,461
Total	125,377	126,077	1,443	937	110,033	123,697

^{1/} Actual use is 43,892 AUMs. The proposed Leadman AMP will be addressed in the EIS effort as a revised AMP. Therefore, the respective 395 AUMs of actual use should be added to the previous figure which totals 44,287 AUMs.

^{2/} Intensive management means full implementation of an Allotment Management Plan.

^{3/} Proposed stocking level is based on the range survey. Actual stocking with intensive management will be based on studies and may be higher or lower than proposed.

TABLE 2
AUM ALLOCATIONS ON EXISTING AMPs AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

Allot. Number	Allot Name	Current Average Actual Use (AUMs)	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Ecological Condition (%)				Trend (%)			Erosion Condition (%)				Proposed Stocking Level (MFP-1) (AUMs)	Reductions from Actual Use Levels (AUMs)	Reductions from Licensed Use Levels (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP-2) (AUMs)
				Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor	Up	St.	Dn.	Stable & Slight	Mod.	Crit.	Severe				
0001	Pine Creek	280 ^{1/}	405	--	30	70	--	100	--	--	28	33	39	--	405			405
0002/0003	Clark Canyon	2100	1783	19	58	23	--	56	44	--	2	70	15	13	1783	(317 WL)		1783
0004	Selway	118	59	51	42	3	4	--	100	--	21	79	--	--	118			118
0005/0006	Stonehouse	2075	1985	7	56	37	--	--	100	--	7	63	30	--	2075	90 WA		1985
0007/0008	Armstead-Upper Sage	2041	1625	9	63	28	--	34	54	12	19	55	26	--	2041	151 WA		1890
0009	Junction Seeding	272	362	46	47	4	3	--	24	76	71	19	10	--	272		(90 WA)	272
0010	Crooked Cr.	383	485	2	16	82	--	--	--	100	--	100	--	--	383	10 WA	(102 WA)	373
0011	Mosman	514	425	46	54	--	--	--	90	10	--	83	17	--	514			514
0012	Matador	3125	4906	6	78	16	--	100	--	--	9	74	17	--	4906			4906
0013	Gallagher Mt.	4177	4500	18	71	11	--	88	12	--	9	76	15	--	4177		(323 WA)	4177
0014	Barretts	208 ^{2/}	208	--	66	34	--	--	100	--	--	100	--	--	208			208
0015	Bannack	544	508	6	58	36	--	--	100	--	3	67	30	--	544	33 WA		511
0016	Chinatown	661	662	27	30	40	3	--	--	100	1	75	24	--	662			662
0017	Coyote Flats	400	678	6	94	--	--	--	--	100	22	46	32	--	400		(278 WA)	400
0018/0036	Bear Creek	210 ^{1/}	371	--	100	--	--	100	--	--	100	--	--	--	371			371
0019	Rape Creek	906	1396	19	45	34	2	--	--	100	8	89	3	--	906		(490 WA)	906
0020	No. Black Canyon	1368	1084	27	53	15	5	--	100	--	4	91	5	--	1139	(75 WL) (154 WA)		1139
0022	Dixon Mt.	212	291	21	63	16	--	6	58	36	21	38	41	--	291		31 WA	260
0025	Trail Creek	115	34	--	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	100	--	34	(81 WA)		34
0026	Anderson Field	1305	1040	19	75	6	--	--	100	--	--	95	5	--	1040	(265 WA)		1040
0027	Tallent	485	714	32	46	22	--	100	--	--	3	88	9	--	485	20 WA	(229 WA)	465
0028	Scudder Cr.	242	221	92	--	8	--	--	100	--	--	100	--	--	221	(21 WA)		221
0029	Snowline (SO-EA-WE)	2896	2019	3	49	48	--	47	17	36	31	62	7	--	2019	(50 WL) (827 WA)	30 WA	1989

TABLE 2: AUM ALLOCATIONS ON EXISTING AMPs AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Allot. Number	Allot Name.	Current Average Actual Use (AUMs)	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Ecological Condition (%)				Trend (%)			Erosion Condition (%)				Proposed Stocking Level (MFP-1) (AUMs)	Reductions from Actual Use Levels ^{1/} (AUMs)	Reductions from Licensed Use Levels ^{2/} (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP-2) (AUMs)
				Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor	Up	St.	Dn	Stable & Slight	Mod.	Crit.	Severe				
0030	Reservoir C	1375	1658	25	52	23	--	--	--	100	--	74	26	--	1375		(283 WA)	1375
0031	P.H.W.	956	1238	27	70	--	3	63	47	--	--	60	40	--	1238		122 WA	1116
0032	Exchange	550	406	90	1	9	--	--	--	100	--	37	63	--	406	(144 WA)		406
0033	Cross	420	420	2	12	86	--	--	100	--	--	63	37	--	420			420
0034	Red Mine	577	470	45	31	24	--	--	--	100	--	41	59	--	470	(108 WA)		470
0035	Brenner Seeding	645	417	40	54	5	1	--	64	36	--	73	27	--	417	(225 WA)		417
0037	Baldy Mt.	969	1303	25	27	48	--	100	--	--	24	34	42	--	1303			1303
0038	Buck Creek	850	1118	18	63	18	1	--	100	--	2	83	15	--	1118			1118
0039	Muddy Creek	1649	1400	8	70	22	--	--	100	--	60	23	17	--	1649			1649
0040	Price Creek	1273	809	--	21	79	--	66	33	1	56	24	3	17	1273			1273
0041	Rock Creek	167	47	--	100	--	--	100	--	--	4	96	--	--	140	(27 WA)		140
0042	Meadow Cr.	184 ^{2/}	184	--	95	--	5	16	84	--	33	67	--	--	184			184
0117	Conover	286 ^{2/}	286	47	33	20	--	--	100	--	16	72	12	--	286			286
0167	Robb Creek	545 ^{2/}	545	9	48	43	--	50	50	--	17	53	30	--	467		(78 WA)	467
0268	Iron Rod	746	569	--	68	32	--	--	100	--	--	94	6	--	569	(177 WA)		569
0301	Copp-Jacksot	174	197	7	44	49	--	--	100	--	7	74	19	--	197			197
0303	Moose Creek	680	619	50	36	14	--	100	--	--	1	55	44	--	680			680
0308/0309	Camp Creek	2210	4181	18	52	28	2	--	81	19	23	58	19	--	2859		(626 WA) (696 WL)	2859
0317	Greenstone	88	216	--	58	42	--	--	100	--	2	42	56	--	216			216
0318	Jerry Creek	781	856	14	56	30	--	--	100	--	39	61	--	--	856			856
0324	Rochester Basin	1946	1938	20	53	26	1	--	100	--	19	78	3	--	1938	(8 WA)		1938
0335	Lelow	97	227	--	82	18	--	--	61	39	2	70	28	--	227		51 WA	176
0471	Sweetwater	2057 ^{2/}	2057	2	29	69	--	--	100	--	56	44	--	--	1332		51 WA (725 WA)	1281
0749	Deer Canyon	30	30	28	28	44	--	100	--	--	--	72	28	--	30			30
Subtotal for Existing AMPs		43,892 ^{2/}	46,952												44,644	304 (2479)	285 (3920)	44,055

^{1/} This figure is based on a three-year average. Private pastures are included in the grazing systems.

Therefore, the average actual use over three years is 280 AUMs on Pine Creek and 210 AUMs on Bear Creek.

^{2/} Current licensed use figure used when actual use figure is not available.

^{3/} Figures in () show MFP Step 1 reduction adjustments. Figures without () show MFP Step 2 reduction adjustments made to resolve or mitigate conflicts. WA and WL (watershed/range and wildlife respectively), indicate the primary reason for the adjustments.

TABLE 3
AUM ALLOCATIONS ON PROPOSED AMPs AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Total Surveyed AUMs	Suitability & % Utilization Deductions (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocations (AUMs)	Watershed Allocations (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking at Present Mgmt. Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level With Intensive Management ^{1/}
0021,0761	Leadman	395 ^{2/}	763	--	763			395	763
0101,0108	Little Divide	504	1749	21	1728			504	1728
0102	Cabin Creek/ Morrison-Sweeney	342	525	121	404			342	404
0104	Twin Lakes	174	95	42	53			53	53
0107	Porcupine Canyon	458	680	200	480			458	480
0108,0757	Hansen Creek	2571	4090	834	3256			2571	3256
0109	Buhler	45	82	11	71			45	71
0110	Pipe Organ Rock	84	256	43	213			84	213
0113	Red Canyon	699	353	2	351			351	351
0114	Bill Hill Creek	240	234	14	220			220	220
0118	Antelope Butte	91	131	40	91			91	91
0119	Pass Creek	690	836	177	659			659	659
0120,0121	Frenchie/Holland	989	872	205	667			667	667
0122	Taylor Cr./Buffalo Cr.	947	720	30	690			690	690
0123	Huntsman	331	689	99	590			331	590
0124	Cedar Creek	540	342	43	299			299	299
0126	Ellis Peak	869	1107	643	464			464	464
0129	Big Spring Gulch	658	904	10	894			658	894
0130	South Black Canyon	819	359	62	297			297	297
0131,0133	Frying Pan	423	383	47	336			336	336
0135	Big Hole Road	167	288	--	288			167	288
0136	Knox	1166	1004	45	959			959	959
0137	Bull-Heifer Creek	62	215	--	215			62	215
0138	Kent-Price Canyon	364	375	57	318			318	318
0143	Mayberry	2375	3819	263	3556			2375	3556
0145	Lemhi Pass	78	245	101	144			78	144
0147	Matador-Blacktail	308 ^{3/}	558	382	176			176	176
0148,0150	Rocky Hills	1866	1967	358	1609			1609	1609
0149,0150	Radio-T.V.	415	712	324	388			388	388

^{1/} Intensive management means full implementation of an Allotment Management Plan. Proposed stocking level is based on the range survey. Actual stocking with intensive management will be based on studies and may be higher or lower than proposed.

^{2/} Actual use has been about 395 AUMs.

^{3/} Actual use has been about 240 AUMs.

TABLE 3: AUM ALLOCATIONS ON PROPOSED AMPs AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Total Surveyed AUMs	Suitability & % Utilization Deductions (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocations (AUMs)	Watershed Allocations (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking at Present Mgmt. Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level With Intensive Management
0151,0157,0747	Lima Reservoir	1161	1452	--	1452			1161	1452
0152,0154	Long Creek	1603	4346	1236	3110	175		1603	2935
0156	Maiden Creek	156	89	--	89			89	89
0158	Simpson Creek	1101	1532	131	1401			1101	1401
0159	Shineberger	211	278	57	221			211	221
0160	Burns Mtn.	176	157	4	153			153	153
0161	Buzztail	56	97	--	97			56	97
0165	Coyote Creek	275	142	--	142			142	142
0168	Timber Butte	501	535	1	534			501	534
0169	Saier	102	148	--	148			102	148
0171	Henneberry Ridge	153	154	--	154			153	154
0172	Ruby Dell	557	1717	154	1563	515		557	1048
0173	Gallagher Creek	110	84	21	63			63	63
0177	Phalarope	1028	1750	--	1750		17	1028	1733
0179,0713	Peet-Rock	527	236	--	236			236	236
0182	Kennison Spring	136	268	32	236			136	236
0192,0709	Shoshone Cave	183	209	14	195			183	195
0193,0195	Williams/Bell Canyon	1250	2194	1027	1167			1167	1167
0197	Bell Ranch	274	320	35	285			274	285
0199	Rody	236	345	7	338	4		236	334
0236	Dry Boulder	33	27	2	25			25	25
0269	Four Eyes	292	1700	1080	620			292	620
0270	Lima Peaks	236	506	32	474	50		236	424
0302	Bradley	123	36	--	36			36	36
0305,0344	Reiber Burk	154	113	40	73			73	73
0311	Glendale Common	397	210	--	210			210	210
0312	Maiden Rock	27	219	150	69			27	69
0313	Nelson	125	95	--	95			95	95

TABLE 3: AUM ALLOCATIONS ON PROPOSED AMPs AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Total Surveyed AUMs	Suitability & % Utilization Deductions (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocations (AUMs)	Watershed Allocations (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking at Present Mgmt. Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level With Intensive Management
0314	Garrison	1133	534	34	500			500	500
0315	Richards	130	126	10	116			116	116
0316	Redfern	386	117	24	93			93	93
0319	Gneiting	120	176	56	120			120	120
0320,0321	Cherry Cr.-Brown Cr.	174	485	238	247			174	247
0322	Lost Creek	117	69	13	56			56	56
0323	McCartney Mtn.	3128 ^{1/}	2581	232	2349			2349	2349
0326	Tungsten Mill	145	202	--	202			145	202
0327	Devils Dancehall	154	132	27	105		37	68	68
0328,0329	Birch Cr.-Willow Cr.	290	462	115	347			290	347
0332	Skeeters	41	99	58	41			41	41
0337	Seven Springs-Big Hole	280	167	8	159			159	159
0341	Deno Creek	109	59	3	56			56	56
0342	Limekiln	124	113	51	62			62	62
0343	Quartz Hill	78	85	30	55			55	55
0345	Logan Smith	150	539	--	539			150	539
0347	Twin Adams	72	120	--	120			72	120
0348	Georgia Gulch	249	249	2	247	75		172	172
0351	Alder Creek	143	179	55	124		5	119	119
0353	Lower Rochester Basin	205	146	--	146			146	146
0354	Seyler Pasture	672	791	--	791			672	791
0377	Sparrow Ditch	80	80	--	80			80	80
0385	Windy Pass	79	58	16	42			42	42
0404	Preacher Creek	92	167	71	96			92	96
0407	Revenue	376	378	72	306			306	306
0421	Strawberry Ridge	291	271	41	230			230	230
0428	Fletcher Moore	305	309	96	213			213	213
0433	Shaw Basin	74	117	21	96	22		74	74

^{1/} Actual use is 1483 AUMs.

TABLE 3: AUM ALLOCATIONS ON PROPOSED AMPs AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Total Surveyed AUMs	Suitability & % Utilization Deductions (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocations (AUMs)	Watershed Allocations (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking at Present Mgmt. Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level With Intensive Management
0443	Kountz	182	261	20	241			182	241
0447	Wallace Peak	177	258	158	100			100	100
0456	Ballard	177	131	4	127			127	127
0459	Bryan	223	122	--	122			122	122
0468	Granite Creek	223	103	28	75			75	75
0469	Belmont	1037	759	82	677			677	677
0475	Mill Gulch	98	98	--	98			98	98
0479	Garden Creek	1407	999	142	857			857	857
0481	Brandon Pasture	98	58	7	51			51	51
0482,0483	North Fork ^{1/}	222	283	43	240			222	240
0485	Axolotl Lakes	1065	798	153	645	65	62 ^{2/}	518	518
0486	Hogback	74	136	--	136			74	136
0488	Virginia City	487	197	--	197			197	197
0489,0484	Benchmark	334	181	16	165			165	165
0490	Barton Gulch	64	121	69	52			52	52
0497,0490,	Davey Creek	338	405	87	318			318	318
0466									
0498	Stone Creek	438	323	26	297			297	297
0499	Idaho Jack	413	354	107	247			247	247
0501	Wisconsin Creek	201	174	4	170			170	170
0507	California Creek	278	312	107	205		24	181	181
0510	Rattlesnake	128	210	--	210			128	210
0512	Rock Creek	1077	810	--	810			810	810
0516	Spring Brook	1461	1065	104	961		28	933	933
0518,0519	Sweetwater Basin	223	139	16	123		16	107	107
0521	Virginia City Hill	722	346	18	328			328	328

^{1/} Sheep AUMs are shown. Cattle are: 335 Total
288 Usable

^{2/} Exclude livestock pasture 2-a.

TABLE 3: AUM ALLOCATIONS ON PROPOSED AMPs AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Total Surveyed AUMs	Suitability & % Utilization Deductions (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocations (AUMs)	Watershed Allocations (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking at Present Mgmt. Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level With Intensive Management
0522	Wall Creek	145	381	7	374			145	374
0525	Middle Fork	449	537	--	537			449	537
0526	Dry Lakes	469	352	69	283			283	283
0530	McHessor Creek	199	242	110	132	35		97	97
0531,0532	Copper Mtn.	357	173	15	158			158	158
0533	Timber Creek	763	524	11	513			513	513
0699,0700	Rio Puerco/Nicholia School	1045	2619	1165	1454			1045	1454
0702,0716	Thomas	254	322	--	322			254	322
0703	Wolfe	194	175	--	175			175	175
0706	Wheat	161	55	16	39			39	39
0708	Fish Creek	1104	1663	235	1428			1104	1428
0710,0711	Staudenmeyer	826	1299	516	783			783	783
0714	Wellborn-Dell	264	380	--	380			264	380
0720	Whitworth	139	360	110	250		118	132	132
0721	Rock Moose	91	64	42	22	22		0	0
0722	Small Horn Canyon	88	72	29	43			43	43
0725,0726	Horse Prairie Lvst.	635	403	102	301			301	301
0727,0728,0729,0198	Roe Ranch	417	2159	746	1413			417	1413
0730	Jones Peet	231	1134	420	714			231	714
0732	Sand Dunes	148	128	--	128		19	109	109
0734	Snowcrest	117	469	--	469	64		117	405
0735,0736	Forsythe	1189	1297	256	1041			1041	1041
0738	Cocanougher	100	53	--	53	14		39	39
0740	East Clover	318	1004	27	977		22	318	955
0741	Indian Creek	662	847	516	331			331	331
0745	Taylor Creek	69	128	5	123			69	123
0748,0749	Medicine Lodge	1476	2650	770	1880			1476	1880
0753	Bannack Pass	112	69	--	69			69	69
0758	Dad Creek	34	184	111	73			36	73
Subtotal		62,150	80,509	15,939	64,570	1,041	348	49,517	63,181

TABLE 4:
AUM ALLOCATIONS ON NON-AMP ALLOTMENTS AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Total Surveyed AUMs	Suitability & % Utilization Deductions (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocations (AUMs)	Watershed Allocations (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)
0103	Hildreth	183	116	18	98			98
0105	Anderson	417	182	11	171			171
0106	Bar OK	45	55	4	51			51
0111	Selway	24	35	18	17			17
0112	Bjornai	12	9	0	9			9
0115	Lost	37	57	0	57			57
0125	Huntsman S.G.C.	183	53	0	53			53
0127	Hildreth Lvst.	251	104	0	104			104
0128	G & L Ranches	14	6	0	6			6
0132	Erb	116	318	190	128			128
0134	Hayden	36	56	20	36			36
0139	K-6	15	8	0	8			8
0140	Arlo Jones	76	148	72	76			76
0141	Johnson Brothers	115	127	89	38			38
0142	Hirschey	50	71	10	61			61
0144	Magpie Trail Gulch	58	109	64	45			45
0153	Matador S.G.C.	256	215	0	215			215
0155	L Diamond	256	133	0	133			133
0157	Long Creek	244	69	28	41			41
0162	Munday Ind.	78	51	--	51			51
0163	Morton	18	28	10	18			18
0164	Lee Martinell	26	84	1	83			83
0166	Esterwald	12	5	0	5			5
0170	Rebich & Sons	136	42	15	27			27
0174	Rebich	27	127	65	62			62
0175	Railroad	202	296	0	296			296
0176	E. Munday	41	79	0	79			79
0178	Mooney	164	58	23	35			35
0180	Duffner Wilson Lease	24	9	0	9			9
0183	Passmore	75	17	1	16			16
0184	Meine Land & Lvst.	150	112	23	89			89
0185	McCandless	237	345	108	237			237

TABLE 4: AUM ALLOCATIONS ON NON-AMP ALLOTMENTS AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Total Surveyed AUMs	Suitability & % Utilization Deductions (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocations (AUMs)	Watershed Allocations (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)
0187	Seybold	233	306	220	86			86
0188	Selkirk	219	137	26	111			111
0189	Schonenberger	10	18	7	11			11
0190	Rutledge Ranches	60	62	0	62			62
0191	Farley Polaris	114	240	126	114			114
0194	Brown's Canyon	39	27	14	13			13
0196	Rutledge Doolittle Tract	5	11	5	6			6
0237	Third Creek	55	107	86	21			21
0300(0453)	Chalk Bluff	165	266	92	174			174
0304	Willow Cr.-Rochester	11	18	1	17			17
0306	Waterloo	143	129	35	94			94
0307	Carpenter Ind.	26	10	0	10			10
0310	Childs Ind.	62	52	1	51			51
0331	Lott	20	41	2	39			39
0334(0506)	Mt. Haggin Ind.	137	125	5	120			120
0336	Peck Ind.	111	11	0	11			11
0338	Pendergast	18	31	12	19			19
0339	Deep Creek	215	253	95	158	12		146
0340	Leffler Creek	41	56	24	32			32
0346	Smith Ind.	24	25	0	25			25
0349	White Rock	60	66	18	48			48
0350	Kearns Ind.	17	28	1	27			27
0352	Harriet Lou Creek	22	10	1	9			9
0355,0356	McCullough Ind.	197	241	74	167			167
0370	Individual A & B	130	182	13	169			169
0371	Fish Creek S.G.C.	12	19	1	18			18
0378	Armstrong	27	29	4	25			25
0379	Ballard	4	10	6	4			4
0380	Baush	73	73	0	73			73

TABLE 4: AUM ALLOCATIONS ON NON-AMP ALLOTMENTS AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Total Surveyed AUMs	Suitability & % Utilization Deductions (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocations (AUMs)	Watershed Allocations (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)
0386	Carter	12	21	12	9			9
0390	Dehaan	8	8	0	8			8
0393	Easter	165	187	10	177			177
0394	Elmer	33	77	1	76			76
0395	Biltmore	63	102	39	63			63
0399	Frisbee-McGee	230	234	145	89			89
0400	Goggins Hereford	38	64	0	64			64
0401	Lineberger	20	33	10	23			23
0405	J. Peter Jackson	38	69	0	69			69
0406	Peter V. Jackson	62	105	20	85			85
0408	William T. Jackson	48	128	80	48			48
0410	Jourdain	20	26	5	21	8		13
0412	Glenn Kyle	23	61	23	38			38
0413	Billie Grant Kyle	23	31	2	29			29
0415	Manion	4	11	9	2			2
0416	Ledyard-McGuire	82	134	36	98			98
0417	Michael	86	161	1	160			160
0418	Miller	5	4	0	4			4
0420	Flying D	35	72	60	12			12
0422	Owens	20	35	15	20			20
0429	Robison	96	63	0	63			63
0430	Sacry	34	39	1	38	4		34
0431	Harry Shaw	4	2	2	0			0
0432	Vern Shaw	9	57	34	23			23
0434	Shelton	113	71	22	49			49
0435	Glen Shelton	15	19	1	18			18
0436	Shirley	64	104	40	64			64
0437	Cliff Lake	8	7	0	7			7
0438	Sitz	34	18	0	18			18
0440	Willow Cr.-Madison	164	108	32	76	35		41

TABLE 4: AUM ALLOCATIONS ON NON-AMP ALLOTMENTS AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Total Surveyed AUMs	Suitability & % Utilization Deductions (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocations (AUMs)	Watershed Allocations (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)
0444	Moran	25	33	0	33			33
0451	Minnie Creek	43	45	13	32			32
0452	Armitage	35	32	0	32			32
0454	Walker Creek	169	65	15	50	6		44
0455	Butts	14	14	0	14			14
0457	Bar 7	635	390	18	372			372
0458	Whitney	24	46	31	15			15
0460	Sun Ranch	250	289	134	155	73		82
0461	CB Ranch	70	68	0	68			68
0462	Squaw Creek	153	125	21	104			104
0463	Laurin Canyon	143	128	14	114			114
0464	Cocanougher	11	12	6	6			6
0465,0467	Mill Cr.-Gustin	58	114	63	51			51
0470	Nyhart	89	92	7	85			85
0472	Darms	12	12	0	12			12
0473	Blue Lake	34	17	1	16			16
0474	Durham	23	40	7	33			33
0476	Elkhorn	35	31	9	22			22
0477	Elser	45	27	4	23			23
0478	Funk	48	27	4	23			23
0480	Tucker Creek	21	16	0	16			16
0487	Baker Summit	59	36	10	26			26
0491	Black Rock	218	274	127	147			147
0492	Garnet	94	33	10	23			23
0493	Pierce Canyon	75	104	29	75			75
0494	Riverlodge	35	24	0	24			24
0495	Bench Allotment	23	28	7	21			21
0496	Trout Creek	40	59	22	37			37
0500	Cedar Cr. Fan	9	7	0	7			7
0502	Eclipse	4	5	1	4			4

TABLE 4: AUM ALLOCATIONS ON NON-AMP ALLOTMENTS AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Total Surveyed AUMs	Suitability & % Utilization Deductions (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocations (AUMs)	Watershed Allocations (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)
0503	Wigwam Creek	49	90	41	49	49		0
0504	Moorse Creek	24	25	1	24			24
0505	MCCSA	11	1	1	0			0
0508	LaMarche Creek	40	35	2	33			33
0509	Herman Gulch	27	10	3	7			7
0511	Hoffman Creek	36	38	3	35			35
0513	Big Sheep	107	73	0	73			73
0514	Hillside	58	36	7	29			29
0515	Big Hole	15	11	11	0			0
0517	Red Canyon	171	63	0	63			63
0520	Overnite	1	1	1	0			0
0524	Riverside	112	122	0	122			122
0527	Spring Canyon	56	44	6	38			38
0528	Spear Place	141	125	36	89			89
0529	McAter Bridge	78	83	1	82			82
0534	Carter Creek	97	90	27	63			63
0535	Axes Canyon	2	3	3	0			0
0536	Antelope Gulch	5	4	1	3			3
0537	Beaverhead Rock	7	16	11	5			5
0539	Kelly Meridian	32	32	0	32			32
0540	Aspen Creek	61	79	16	63			63
0541	York Gulch	10	10	3	7			7
0542	Hritsco	49	39	9	30			30
0543	Corral Creek	27	24	12	12	12		0
0545	Aqueduct	5	10	6	4			4
0546	Jumping Horse	2	0	0	0			0
0547	Valley Garden	33	33	3	30			30
0550	Madison Valley Holding Pasture Assn.	30	34	11	23			23

TABLE 4: AUM ALLOCATIONS ON NON-AMP ALLOTMENTS AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Total Surveyed AUMs	Suitability & % Utilization Deductions (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocations (AUMs)	Watershed Allocations (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)
*0601	Garden	107	94	28	66			66
*0602	Hildreth 1A	32	44	12	32			32
0603	Kingfisher	94	144	48	96			96
0604	Little Spring Gulch	497	286	0	286			286
0605	Lovell's Lake	24	29	5	24			24
0606	Leadore	4	7	0	7			7
0607	Snowline AMP Custodial	639	632	0	632			632
0608	PHW	9	8	0	8			8
0609	Red Mine	2	2	0	2			2
0610	Price Creek	12	12	0	12			12
0611	Meadow Creek	40	40	0	40			40
0612	Four Eyes	28	61	0	61	36		25
0613	Hanson Medicine Lodge	59	67	0	67			67
0614	Hanson-Brown	43	92	44	48			48
0615	Buhler	84	146	16	130			130
0616	Willey	45	137	92	45			45
0617	Holland-Buffalo Cr.	147	163	52	111			111
0618	Holland-Carroll	11	29	20	9			9
0619	Holland-Bannack Road	22	16	0	16			16
0620	Dell	14	15	0	15			15
0621	Huntsman	243	132	0	132			132
0622	Detton	50	154	106	48			48
0623	Dillon	9	10	0	10			10
0624	Knox	74	58	0	58			58
0625	Kent	11	25	14	11			11
0626	Shesser Cr. Horse Prairie Tract	4	4	0	4			4
0627	Shesser Cr. Stoll	16	20	0	20			20
0628	Rocky Hills Allot. E.	7	7	0	7			7

* These allotments have an AMP potential. The respective operators have not been contacted yet to formulate an AMP, however.

TABLE 4: AUM ALLOCATIONS ON NON-AMP ALLOTMENTS AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Total Surveyed AUMs	Suitability & % Utilization Deductions (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocations (AUMs)	Watershed Allocations (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)
0629	Rocky Hills Painter Creek	16	17	1	16			16
0630	Red Butte	13	16	2	14			14
0631	Robb Creek	51	54	10	44			44
0632	Timber Butte	31	53	34	19			19
0633	Saier Ind./S.G.C.	6	6	0	6			6
0634	Henneberry Ridge	9	9	0	9			9
0635	Gallagher	234	174	39	135			135
0636	Moss	102	139	32	107			107
0637	Rody	15	17	0	17			17
0638	Cottonwood Creek	116	133	0	133			133
0639	Rio Puerco	0	12	0	12	12		0
0640	Wheat	38	9	0	9			9
0641	Allotment B	8	7	0	7			7
0642	Truax Creek	97	137	45	92			92
0643	Orphan	14	12	0	12			12
0644	Whitworth	6	5	0	5			5
0645	Horse Prairie Bloody Dick	221	121	16	105			105
0646	Horse Prairie Station Creek	18	10	0	10			10
0647	Horse Prairie North Frying Pan	8	9	6	3			3
0648	Sand Dunes	33	24	0	24			24
0649	Snowcrest	5	10	5	5			5
0650	Forsythe	90	75	0	75			75
0651	Chaffin	184	314	204	110			110
0652	Lichtenberg	82	43	0	43			43
0653	Medicine Lodge	46	50	0	50			50
0654	Donovan	167	105	0	105			105
0655	Mansfield	6	10	0	10			10

TABLE 4: AUM ALLOCATIONS ON NON-AMP ALLOTMENTS AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Total Surveyed AUMs	Suitability & % Utilization Deductions (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocations (AUMs)	Watershed Allocations (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)
0656	Crazy Springs	379	260	35	225			225
0657	Burk	15	8	1	7			7
0658	Nelson	7	5	0	5			5
0659	Devils Dancehall	95	47	5	42			42
0660	Deno Creek	10	5	0	5			5
0661	Rochester Basin	382	616	343	273			273
0662	O.H.S.	3	4	2	2			2
0663	Rice Ranches	281	195	0	195			195
0664	Wall Canyon	3	3	1	2			2
0665	Belmont	328	434	217	217			217
0666	Sweetwater	38	23	0	23			23
0667	Fossil Basin	103	117	53	64			64
0668	Tucker Cr. Feely Tracts	50	45	5	40			40
0669	Granite-Moore	154	220	98	122	30		92
0670	Sodak Mine	156	349	182	167			167
0671	V.C. Custodial	394	165	5	160			160
0672	Belle	56	23	0	23			23
0673	Hungry Hollow	45	35	5	30			30
0674	Stone Creek	0	0	0	0			0
0676	Idaho	62	38	1	37			37
0677	Spring Brook	412	268	9	259			259
0678	Lark	184	90	1	89			89
0679	Sand Coulee	108	52	5	47			47
0680	McHessor Creek	0	50	30	20	20		0
0681	Timber Creek	16	32	23	9			9
0682	Ruby Dam	5	28	23	5			5
0701	Tom Creek	0	300	300	0			0
0704	Cabin Creek	38	60	0	60			60

TABLE 4: AUM ALLOCATIONS ON NON-AMP ALLOTMENTS AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Total Surveyed AUMs	Suitability & % Utilization Deductions (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocations (AUMs)	Watershed Allocations (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)
0705	Wildwood Land & Cattle Co.	46	59	14	45	19		26
0707	Stibal	51	366	132	234			234
0712	Slinger	18	44	22	22			22
0715	Turner	120	253	177	76			76
*0717	Standford	178	86	0	86			86
0718	Farley Shale	32	9	5	4			4
0719	Snowline Isolated	24	164	0	164			164
0723	Reservoir Creek	30	11	0	11			11
0724	Flying N	15	11	0	11	11		0
0729	Roe Ranch	3	14	0	14			14
0731	G. W. Jones	41	27	1	26			26
0733	Holton Brothers	75	113	38	75			75
0737	Davis	24	30	12	18			18
0742	Clemow Ranches	16	57	25	32			32
0743	Big Hole Grazing Assn.	54	36	2	34	34		0
0744	Lester Else Ranch	5	26	16	10			10
0746	McKnight	144	304	0	304			304
0751	Mill Point	53	118	15	103			103
0754	Barrett	10	3	1	2			2
0755	Alkali Creek	87	61	0	61			61
0756	Frenchie Creek	9	14	5	9			9
0759	Road Agent Rock	11	41	0	41			41
0760	Shaffner	27	17	0	17			17
0762	Pierce S.G.C.	27	26	0	26			26

* These allotments have an AMP potential. The respective operators have not been contacted yet to formulate an AMP, however.

TABLE 4: AUM ALLOCATIONS ON NON-AMP ALLOTMENTS AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Total Surveyed AUMs	Suitability & % Utilization Deductions (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocations (AUMs)	Watershed Allocations (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)
	Antelope Creek	--	9	0	9			9
	Aspen	--	4	4	0			0
	Badger	--	19	19	0			0
	Bear Gulch	--	0	0	0			0
	Birch Creek	--	5	0	5			5
	Blaine Spring	--	26	26	0			0
	Boner Knob	--	2	0	2			2
	Buckwheat	--	5	0	5			5
	Bufflehead	--	6	0	6			6
	Bureau of Reclamation	--	23	23	0			0
	Butch Hill	--	7	1	6			6
	Caboose Canyon	--	40	40	0			0
	Cameron Bench	--	6	0	6			6
	Casey	--	16	0	16			16
	Charcoal Mtn.	--	0	0	0			0
	Checkerboard	--	11	2	9			9
	Cherry Creek	--	7	0	7			7
	Chokecherry	--	2	0	2			2
	Clovis Gulch	--	3	3	0			0
	Condor	--	4	0	4			4
	Corral Creek	--	36	0	36			36
	Deadwood Gulch	--	38	38	0			0
	Dickie Custodial	--	17	6	11			11
	Dog Paw	--	3	3	0			0
	Dogtown	--	1	1	0			0
	Dry Creek	--	3	3	0			0
	Dry Hollow	--	7	0	7			7
	East Fork	--	49	49	0			0
	Ennis Lake	--	5	3	2			2
	Flying N	--	91	0	91			91

TABLE 4: AUM ALLOCATIONS ON NON-AMP ALLOTMENTS AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Total Surveyed AUMs	Suitability & % Utilization Deductions (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocations (AUMs)	Watershed Allocations (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)
	Fox Gulch	--	37	5	32	32		0
	Game Range	--	144	144	0			0
	Goat Mtn.	--	0	0	0			0
	Harrison	--	27	14	13			13
	Irishmans	--	69	69	0			0
	Jackrabbit	--	27	0	27			27
	Kidd	--	9	0	9			9
	Lima	--	8	0	8			8
	Little America	--	38	1	37			37
	Lodgepole	--	4	4	0			0
	London Hills	--	7	3	4			4
	Mahogany	--	29	29	0			0
	Maiden Rock	--	0	0	0			0
	Miner Creek	--	24	13	11			11
	Monida	--	29	1	28			28
	Montana	--	53	53	0			0
	Moose Creek	--	38	0	38			38
	Mount Humbug	--	16	1	15			15
	Mule Shoe	--	4	1	3			3
	*Mustang	--	45	0	45			45
	Pony	--	2	2	0			0
	Redbluff	--	239	239	0			0
	Red Mtn. Campground	--	38	38	0			0
	Retort Mtn.	--	42	42	0			0
	Rosy Finch	--	147	147	0			0
	Ruby Mtn.	--	0	0	0			0
	Ruddy Duck	--	79	70	9			9
	Sandpiper	--	11	11	0			0
	Sand Creek	--	10	10	0			0
	Sheep Mtn.	--	254	254	0			0

*This allotment has an AMP potential. The operators have not been contacted yet to formulate an AMP, however.

TABLE 4: AUM ALLOCATIONS ON NON-AMP ALLOTMENTS AFTER MULTIPLE USE ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Allotment Number	Allotment Name	Current Licensed Use (AUMs)	Total Surveyed AUMs	Suitability & % Utilization Deductions (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 1) (AUMs)	Wildlife Allocations (AUMs)	Watershed Allocations (AUMs)	Proposed Stocking Level (MFP 2) (AUMs)
	Shepards Cross	--	50	50	0			0
	Shepard Mtn.	--	5	1	4			4
	Shrike	--	150	150	0			0
	Snowberry	--	1	1	0			0
	Sourdough	--	391	391	0			0
	Spokane	--	7	1	6			6
	*Steamboat Rock	--	1682	195	1487			1487
	Sugarloaf Mtn.	--	7	0	7			7
	Swamp Creek	--	32	23	9	9		0
	Trapper Creek	--	18	5	13			13
	Triangle	--	6	0	6			6
	Tumbleweed	--	7	0	7			7
	Two Heart	--	6	6	0			0
	Warm Springs	--	17	0	17			17
	Johnny Gulch	--	6	4	2			2
Subtotal for Non-AMP Allotments		19,521	24,709	7,846	16,863	402		16,461

* This allotment has an AMP potential. The operators have not been contacted yet to formulate an AMP, however.

GLOSSARY

ACQUIRED LANDS. Lands in Federal ownership which have been obtained by the Government through purchase, condemnation or gift, or by exchange for purchase, condemned or donated lands, or for timber on such lands.

ADJUSTMENTS IN NUMBERS. Change (increase or decrease) of livestock numbers to conform to the amount of forage produced in an area considering other multiple uses.

ALLOTMENT. An area of land where one or more individuals graze their livestock. It generally consists of BLM lands but may include parcels of private or state owned lands. The number of livestock and season(s) of use are stipulated for each allotment. An allotment may consist of several pastures or be only one pasture.

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP). A concisely written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures if required, designed to attain specific management goals in a grazing allotment.

ALLOWABLE CUT. The volume of timber that may be harvested annually from a well-managed and regulated forest property.

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN. Areas within the public lands where special management attention is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

AQUATIC. Living or growing in or on the water.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITE. Site which contains objects of antiquity or cultural values relating to history or prehistory.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Sites, areas, structures, objects, or other evidence of prehistoric human activities.

ARTIFACT. An object made or modified by man, normally for his use as tools, shelter, ritual, or defense.

BROWSE. As a verb, to consume or to feed on (a plant); as a noun, the tender shoots, twigs, and leaves of trees and shrubs, often used as food by cattle, deer, elk, and other animals.

CARRYING CAPACITY. A maximum number of animals that can survive on a land over a long term.

CHANGING SEASON OF USE. Adjusting the time of livestock grazing on range area based on type of vegetation or state of vegetative growth.

CHANNEL. (Watercourse); an open conduit either naturally or artificially created which periodically or continuously contains moving water or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of water.

CHANNEL STABILITY. A relative term describing a channel's condition with respect to erosion or movement of the channel walls or bottom due to water flows.

CLASS OF LIVESTOCK. Kinds of domestic livestock grazing on a range: cattle, horses, sheep, goats, or a combination of these. May be broken down to greater detail, such as cows with calves, yearlings, steers, ewes, ewes with lambs, etc.

CLASS OF USE. The kind of domestic animals that are allowed to graze on a specific unit of range, as designated by license, i.e., cattle, sheep, horses.

COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND. Lands growing stands of forest trees which possess present or potential marketable value.

COMPACTION. The process of packing firmly and closely together; the state of being so packed, e.g., mechanical compaction by livestock or vehicular activity.

CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITAT. That portion of the living area of an endangered or threatened wildlife species that is essential to the survival and perpetuation of the species, either as

individuals or as a population.

CRUCIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT. The portion of the living area of sensitive species that if destroyed or adversely modified could result in their being listed as threatened or endangered species by either the federal or state government.

CULTURAL RESOURCES. A term that includes resources of historical, archaeological, or architectural significance, which are fragile, limited, and nonrenewable portions of the human environment.

DEFERMENT. Withholding of livestock grazing until a certain stage of plant growth is reached, usually maturity of seed.

DEFERRED GRAZING. The discontinuance of livestock grazing on an area for a specified period of time during the growing season to promote plant reproduction, establishment of new plants or restoration of vigor by old plants.

DEFERRED ROTATION GRAZING. The discontinuance of livestock grazing on various parts of a range in succeeding years, allowing each part to rest successively during the growing season to permit seed production, establishment of seedlings, or restoration of plant vigor.

DISPERSED USE. Any type of recreational use which (1) has a high acreage requirement per person or family, e.g., fishing and hunting; or (2) can be enjoyed on a wide range of land types, e.g., picnicking, walking, and driving for pleasure.

DISTRIBUTION. The uniformity of livestock grazing use over a range area. It is affected by water availability, topography, and type and palatability of vegetation.

ECOSYSTEM. The interacting system of a biological community and its non-living environment. Its functioning involves the circulation of matter and energy between organisms and their environment.

ELIMINATION OF GRAZING. Relinquishment or cancellation of livestock grazing use on lands currently being grazed by livestock.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT RECORD (EAR). A concisely written record of environmental factors in land management actions.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT (ES). A written analysis of the impacts of a proposed project (e.g., grazing program) on the environment.

EROSION. The group of natural processes including weathering, dissolution, abrasion, corrosion, and transportation by which earthy or rocky material is removed from any part of the earth's surface. (See PEDESTALLING, RILL EROSION, and SHEET EROSION.)

EROSION CONDITION CLASSES. Expression of current erosion activity using the following ratings (Soil Surface Factor): Stable 0-20, Slight 21-40, Moderate 41-60, Critical 61-80, Severe 81-100.

ESCAPE COVER. Vegetation or other obstacles (e.g., topography) which provide an area where small mammals may escape from predators or inclement weather.

FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 (FLPMA). Public Law 94-579, October 21, 1976, often referred to as the BLM "Organic Act" which provides the majority of BLM's legislated authority, direction, policy, and basic management guidance.

FEDERAL LANDS. Lands owned by the United States, without reference to how the lands were acquired or what federal agency administers the lands, including mineral estates or coal estates underlying private surface, but excluding lands held by the United States in trust for Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos.

FEDERAL LANDS PROGRAM. A program established by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 523 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act to regulate surface coal mining and reclamation operations on federal lands.

FREQUENCY OF USE. An expression of the periods of grazing use and non-use describing how often and for how long grazing occurs.

GRAZING CAPACITY. The maximum stocking rate possible without inducing damage to vegetation or related resources.

GRAZING DISTRICT. An administrative subdivision of the rangelands under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, established by the Taylor Grazing Act.

GRAZING LEASE. An authorization which permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside grazing districts during a specified period of time (section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

GRAZING SYSTEM. The manipulation of livestock grazing to accomplish a desired result.

GRAZING TREATMENT. Under a rest or deferred rotation grazing system, grazing or resting a particular unit of land (usually a pasture) at particular times each year to attain particular vegetative goals.

GROUND COVER. Vegetation, mulch, litter, rocks, etc.

HABITAT. A specific set of physical conditions that surround the single species, a group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.

HABITAT REQUIREMENTS. Those items than an animal or plant requires for proper life cycles and growth. See also LIMITING FACTORS.

HUNTING DEMAND. Demand is the quantity of wildlife that was, or is expected to be, harvested by specific number of hunters under the management in effect. Demand is expressed either in quantities of harvestable animals and/or in terms of recreation days that would be provided.

HYDROLOGY. The science of encompassing the behavior of water as it occurs in the atmosphere, on the surface of the ground, and underground.

INSTANT STUDY AREA. One of the primitive or natural areas formally identified by BLM prior to November 1, 1975.

INTENSITY OF USE. Amount of vegetation consumed by grazing herbivores, usually measured as a percentage of the annual growth.

INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT. Those management actions which must be taken where natural resources are of such concern that management must either protect or enhance the existing situation through specific actions, i.e., the development and implementation of an allotment management plan may be used to correct watershed problems while maintaining the level of domestic livestock use in an area.

INTENSIVE USE. A relative term referring to (1) a recreational feature or land unit which could attract and sustain a high level of use in terms of visitor days per unit area per year, or (2) a type of recreational activity usually requiring a relatively small land area per person.

LEASE. A contract by which interests are created or transferred to another for a specified period. All except recreation and public purpose leases require consideration of rent or some other compensation.

LICENSE (GRAZING). An authorization which permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of BLM lands for a period of time, usually not in excess of one year.

LIVESTOCK OPERATION. The management of an area of land so that a significant portion of the income is derived from the continuing production of livestock.

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN (MFP). A planning decision document which establishes, for a given planning area, land use allocations, coordination guidelines for multiple use, and management objectives to be achieved for each class of land use or protection. It is the Bureau's land use plan. It is prepared in three steps: Step 1--Resource Recommendations; Step 2--Impact Analysis and Alternative Development; and Step 3--Decisionmaking.

MBM or MBF or M BD. FT. Thousand board feet. The board foot is a unit of lumber measurement 1 foot long, 1 foot wide,

and 1 inch thick, or its equivalent. It is the standard unit of measurement in the logging and lumber industry by which standing timber is measured and sold, and manufactured lumber is merchandized.

MULTIPLE USE. Coordinated management of the various surface and subsurface resources, without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land, that will best meet the present and future needs of the people.

OVERGRAZING. Consumption of vegetation by herbivores beyond the endurance of a plant to survive.

PASTURE. As used in this document, a subdivision of a grazing allotment on BLM or other lands within an allotment.

PERENNIAL STREAM. A stream which flows water year-round.

PERMIT. The document that authorizes surface coal mining and reclamation operations on federal lands issued either by the Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement or, where a cooperative agreement pursuant to section 523 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1273), has been executed by the state regulatory authority (30 CFR Part 741), after approval of a mining plan by the Secretary.

PLANNING AREA. One or more complete planning units for which a land use plan is to be prepared.

PLANNING UNIT. A geographic unit within a Bureau of Land Management district which includes related lands, resources, and use pressure problems which are considered together for resource inventory and planning.

PLANT VIGOR. The relative well being and health of a plant as reflected by its ability to manufacture sufficient food for growth and maintenance.

PREDATOR. An organism that preys, kills, devours, or destroys another organism to live.

PREY. An animal taken by a predator as food.

PRIMITIVE AREA. Area in which no commercial development or use is permitted and no routes for motorized transportation are developed.

PRODUCING CAPACITY. The quantity of renewable resources which may be produced on a sustained basis from the resource base lands. (In forestry, the amount of wood fiber which forest land is capable of growing.) (In groundwater hydrology, the sustained yield of a well or spring.)

PUBLIC LANDS. Any land and interest in land outside of Alaska owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, except lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf and lands held for the benefit of Indians.

RANGE CONDITION AND TREND. A description of the current status and estimated future improvement or deterioration of the vegetation and soil.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT. A structure, development, or treatment used to rehabilitate, protect, or improve the public lands to advance range betterment.

RAPTORS. A functional group of birds including all birds of prey, such as the eagle, hawk, owl, and vulture.

RECREATION SITE. A tract of public land on which concentrated recreation use is the primary value. A recreation site may be administered by the Bureau of Land Management or by BLM and another agency; or it may be suitable for lease or sale to state or local government or other organizations.

RESERVATION. A withdrawal, usually of a permanent nature; also, any federal lands which have been dedicated to a specific public purpose.

RESOURCE ALLOCATION. The amount of a resource which is prescribed for a given geographic area or within a given ecosystem for a given purpose; i.e., within a particular land area, a given amount of consumable forage may be allocated to a specific wildlife species rather than domestic livestock.

RESOURCES. All of the products and physical values produced or contained within the BLM lands, including natural resources, such as timber, coal, oil.

REST ROTATION GRAZING SYSTEM. A grazing system providing for systematic and sequential grazing by livestock and resting from livestock use on a range area to provide for the production of livestock while simultaneously maintaining or improving the vegetation and soil fertility.

RIPARIAN. Situated on or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream, or other body of water. Normally used to refer to the plants of all types that grow along streams, around springs, etc.

ROAD. An access route which has been improved and maintained by using hand or power machinery or tools to insure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.

ROTATION GRAZING. An orderly sequence of livestock use when each pasture is both grazed and deferred during the same year.

RUNOFF. Water that flows on the land surface from an area in response to rainfall or snowmelt. As used in this document, runoff from an area becomes streamflow when it reaches an intermittent or perennial watercourse.

SAWTIMBER. Trees that will yield logs suitable in size and quality for the production of lumber.

SEASON-LONG GRAZING. Grazing use throughout a specific season.

SENSITIVE SPECIES. Animals not yet listed as endangered or threatened but which are undergoing a status review. Animals whose populations are consistently small and widely dispersed or whose ranges are restricted to a few localities, such that any major habitat change could lead to extinction. A species that is particularly sensitive to some external disturbance factors.

SOIL SURFACE FACTOR (SSF). The SSF is an expression of current erosion activity. Seven categories of surface features are considered in the examination of the area. Both wind and water are considered for each category. The categories are: soil movement, surface litter, surface rock, pedestalling, rills, flow patterns, and gullies. Numerical values are assigned to each category and are totaled to determine the SSF. This value determines the erosion condition class of the area. (See also **EROSION CONDITION CLASSES**.)

STOCKING RATE. The degree to which a grazing unit is stocked with livestock, usually expressed in AUMs. The stocking rate may be more or less than the carrying capacity.

STREAMFLOW. Water moving in stream channels.

SUSTAINED YIELD. The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLASSES. Classification of landscapes according to the kinds of artificial structures and modifications which are acceptable to meet established visual goals.

VISUAL RESOURCES. The land, water, vegetation, animals, and other features that are visible.

WILDERNESS AREA. An area formally designated by Congress as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Wilderness areas generally are undeveloped federal lands which retain their primeval character and influence without improvements or human habitation.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA. A roadless area which has been found to have wilderness characteristics and which will be subjected to intensive analysis in the Bureau's planning system and public review to determine wilderness suitability, and is not yet the subject of a Congressional decision regarding its designation as wilderness.

WINTER RANGE. That area occupied by animals during the winter months.

WITHDRAWAL. An action which withdraws described public lands from operation of certain laws which are also described in the withdrawal order.

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